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REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO 290 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Mahatma On His Correspondence With Govt.

Khadi Sun Of Industrial Solar System

Give Back To Village, What Belongs To It

Gandhiji On Genesis Of Village Industries Association

MADRAS, December 8.

"Khadi cannot be moved from its central place. Khadi will be the sun of the whole Industrial solar system. All the other industries will receive warmth and sustenance from the Khadi industry".

THIS declaration of Mahatma Gandhi, allaying the misgivings about the starting of the All-India Village Industries Association, is contained in a brief resume of Gandhiji's third talk last week to the members of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh at Wardha published in the latest issue of the "Harijan."

The meaning and scope of the Village Industries Association is explained by Gandhiji in the following full text of the article:

ORIGIN OF ASSOCIATION

"Some of you here perhaps know how the Village Industries Association came into being. During my extensive Harijan tour last year, it was clearly borne in upon me that the way in which we were carrying on our Khadi work was hardly enough either to universalise Khadi or to rejuvenate the villages. I saw that it was confined to a very few and that even those who used Khadi exclusively were under the impression that they need do nothing else and that they might use other things irrespective of how and where they were made.

"LIFELESS SYMBOL."

"Khadi was thus becoming a lifeless symbol, and I saw that, if the state of things were allowed to go on, Khadi might even die."

"It is not that a concentrated, intensive effort devoted exclusively to Khadi would not be conducive to success, but there was neither that concentration nor intensity. All did not give 'all' their spare time to the Charka or the takli, and all had not taken to the exclusive use of Khadi, though their number was larger than that of the spinners. But the rest were all idle. There were multitudes of men with quantities of enforced leisure on their hands. That I saw was a state which could lead only to our undoing."

"SWARAJ, NEVER"

"'These people,' I said to myself, 'could never win Swaraj. For, their involuntary and voluntary idleness made them a perpetual prey of exploiters, foreign and indigenous. Whether the exploitor was from outside or from the Indian cities, their state would be the same, they would have no Swaraj.'

"'So,' I said to myself, 'let these people be asked to do something else; if they will not interest themselves in Khadi, let them take up some work which used to be done by their ancestors but which has of late died out.'

LINK WITH TOWN-DWELLERS.

"There were numerous things of daily use which they used to produce themselves not many years ago, but for which they now depend on the outer world. There were numerous things of daily use to the town-dweller for which he depended on the villagers but which he now imports from cities. The moment the villagers decided to devote all their spare time to doing something useful and town-dwellers to use those village products, the snapped link between the villagers and the town-dwellers would be restored. As [illegible] which of the extinct or moribund village industries and crafts could be revived, we could not be [illegible] until we sat down in the midst of villages to investigate, to tabulate and classify.

OF DIET AND DRESS.

"But I picked up two things of the most vital importance: articles of diet and articles of dress. Khadi was there. In the matter of articles of diet, we were fast losing our self-sufficiency. Only a few years ago, we pounded our own paddy and ground our own flour. Put aside for the time being the question of health it is an indisputable fact that the flour mill and the rice mill have driven millions of women out of employment and deprived them of the means of eking out their income. Sugar is fast taking the place of jaggery, and ready-made articles of diet like biscuits and sweetmeats are freely being imported into our villages.

LITTLE RETURN.

"This means, that all the village industries are gradually slipping out of the hands of the villager, who has become a producer of raw materials for the exploiter. He continually gives, and gets little in return. Even the little he gets for the raw material he produces he gives back to the sugar merchant and the cloth merchant. His mind and body have become very much like those of the animals, his constant companions.

"When we come to think of it, we find that the villager of to-day is not even half so intelligent or resourceful as the villager of 50 years ago. For, whereas the former is reduced to a state of miserable dependence and idleness, the latter used his mind and body for all he needed and produced them at home. Even the village artisan to-day partakes of the resourcelessness that has overtaken the rest of the village. Go to the village carpenter and ask him to make a spinning wheel for you, you will be disappointed.

"This is a deplorable state of things. It is as a remedy for it that the Village Industries Association has been conceived.

"This cry of 'back to the village' some critics say, is putting back the hands of the clock of progress. But is it really so? Is it going back to the village, or rendering back to it what belongs to it?

"I am not asking the city-dwellers to go to and live in the villages. But I am asking them to render unto the villagers what is due to them.

"Is there any single raw material that the city-dwellers can obtain except from the villager? If they cannot why not teach him to work on it himself, as he used to before and as he would do now but for our exploiting inroads?

"But this re-instating the villager in what was once his natural position is no easy task. I had thought that I should be able to frame a Constitution and set the Association going with the help of Sjt. Kumarappa within a short time. But the more I dive

(Continued on page 8)

VICEROY'S AEROPLANE

"Star Of India" To Leave Croydon To-day

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 9

According to "The Observer," the new aeroplane bought by Lord Willingdon will leave Croydon to-morrow piloted by Neville Vincent. It is named the "Star of India" and is a four-engined Avro monoplane, with 215 horse-power Lynx engines.

It is capable of a speed of 152 miles per hour with a cruising speed of 130 miles, and the range up to 550 miles. The plane will have a crew of four, and accommodation for eight passengers and 500 lbs. luggage.

It is upholstered with silver-grey leather in accordance with the wishes of Lady Willingdon and has a refreshment cabin.

U. P. PRESS WORKERS TO CONFER ON 29th

Allahabad Meeting Demands M. N. Roy's Release

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

A meeting of the Press Workers of Allahabad was held in the Purshottamdas Park this afternoon.

Speakers urged the formation of a Press Workers' Union on the same lines as other Unions of workers, trade, etc.

Miss Maniben Kara of Bombay also spoke explaining the necesity of forming Unions and stressed the fact that economic conditions of the workers could not be improved unless they agitated for National Independence and political emancipation.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding the release of Mr. M. N. Roy or his transfer to some other jail and facilities of treatment pending his release. A local Union was also formed.

A conference of Provincial Press Workers will be held at Lucknow on December 29 and 30.—United Press.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN ABHYANKAR'S CONDITION

Mahatma Holds Prayer In Sick Man's Room

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Doctor Khare's statement regarding Barrister Abhyankar's health that on his left foot the second toe end is gangrenous. The proximal portion has a sinus discharging pus. The inflammation is spreading on the sole of the foot and threatens the formation of an abscess. The temperature is 102 and general condition is depreciated. Glucose and anti-strepto coccic serum intravenous injection, caused very severe shock and shivering resulting in rise of temperature. Inflammation in spite of the insulin treatment is spreading, and there is an alarming aminous sign.

Mahatma Gandhi with Jamnalalji and Dr. Khan Sahib came by car from Wardha this evening to see Barrister Abhyankar. Gandhiji held the evening prayer in the patient's room led by Mrs. Kale. The Mahatma's presence is expected to produce favourable effect. Mr. Abhyankar expressed surprise and satisfaction at the sudden visit and hoped that his presence and blessings would be an inspiration. Mahatmaji returned to Wardha the same night.

Sardar Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai are coming here on Sunday morning to see Barrister Abhyankar on their way to Wardha.

Unauthorised Reports In Press

WARNING TO PUBLIC

Gandhiji Tells People To Await His Statement

WARDHA, Dec. 9.

On a reference by the Associated Press Mahatma Gandhi issued the following statement:

"I regret that press correspondents have circulated unauthorised reports about the correspondence between the Government and myself regarding my contemplated visit to the Frontier Province. I would caution the public against believing such reports. I expect shortly to make a statement.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND J. P. C. REPORT

Rajen Babu To Fix Date For All-India Protest

PATNA, Dec. 8.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Working Committee of the Congress has left the question of fixing an All-India Day as a mark of rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, to the discretion of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President.

CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS.

It appears that no decision has been taken by the Committee regarding the question of the permanent location of Congress Headquarters at Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad, and for the time being Patna will remain the Headquarters of the Congress.—A. P.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

Sind Committee Explains Difficulties To Mr. Short

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

Mr. H. C. Short, Cotton Commissioner of Lancashire, who arrived in India three weeks ago and who is touring at present with Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, attended a meeting of the Sind Cotton Committee to-day. Mr. Short, expressing satisfaction at the quality of Sind's cotton, described the work of the Lancashire Cotton Committee to popularise Indian cottons. He observed that Lancashire would prefer pure cotton more than mixed cottons.

The members of the Sind Cotton Committee, giving their experience, said that pure cotton did not fetch full value in the market. They expressed dissatisfaction with a majority of the decisions of the Appeal Committee at Liverpool given in favour of Indians and explained the difficulties of shippers.

Mr. Short assured them that he would place their views before the Committee which he hoped would give favourable consideration to the matter.

The meeting discussed various subjects relating to improvements in Sind cotton and appointed a sub-committee to examine ginning facilities all over Sind during 1935/36.—A. P.

FRENCH SUPPORT FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Charge Against Hungary: Alexander Murder Sequel

BRITAIN CONSIDERS MATTER 'SUB-JUDICE'

GENEVA, Dec. 8.

In an atmosphere vitiated by by bitterness caused by hurried expulsions of Hungarions from Yugoslavia, determined efforts are being made by Mr. Eden particularly to keep all political allusions out of consideration of the Yugoslav memorandum and confine it strictly to the juridical angle.

Efforts, however, are not conspicuously successful for M. Laval, decidedly announced French support for Yugoslavia with reference to the charges in connection with the murder of King Alexander and Aloisi on behalf of Hungary. Both, nevertheless, favoured international action against terrorism to be submitted to the League Council

The British view point is that the whole matter is 'subjudice' and that Yugoslav memorandum should be examined by the League as court of justice.

M. Litvinoff likewise condemned terrorism.

Discussion is continuing.—Reuter.

HUNGARIANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Expulsions To Cease At Once

BELGRADE, Dec. 9.

Definite orders have been issued by the Yugoslav Minister of Interior that expulsions of Hungarian citizens, even those whose permits to stay in Yugoslavia have expired, must cease immediately.

It is stated most of the expulsions were the result of too zealous applications of regulations applying to foreign residents by local officials.—Reuter.

Reprobation For Marseilles Crime?

GENEVA, Dec. 9.

"How can we expect our people to be satisfied with the resolution? You will have to examine with a magnifying glass and find any condemnation of the author's crime which ravished our King." Thus commented the Yugoslavian Minister at Geneva upon to-day's proceedings of the Council.

Meanwhile, things seem shaping towards the adoption on the one hand of the resolution expressing reprobation for the Marseilles crime and on the other of international convention regulating treatment of political refugees.—Reuter.

RENDER TO GOVT. ALL FOREIGN CREDITS

Fascist Regime's Decree For Italian Residents

ROME, December 8.

All the Italian residents in Italy are ordered to render to the Fascist Government within the period of ten days, all the credits that they hold abroad, for which they will be compensated in Italian lire. Defaulters will be liable to severe penalties including terms of imprisonment and fine of an equal amount to any undisclosed foreign credits.

LEVY OF TAXES.

The financial decree also empowers the Ministry of Finance to impose special compensatory taxes on foreign goods imported from such nations as are not giving Italy most favoured treatment regarding the customs duties.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS: SEE PAGE 7.

New Zealand's Active Volcano Erupts Fiercely

PARTY OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS ESCAPE DEATH

Columns Of Smoke Rise 6,000 Feet Above Summit, And Boulders Hurled Upwards Re-fall Into Crater

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 9.

Unusual activity since Thursday of New Zealand's solitary active volcano Ngaruahoe in the centre of North Island, culminated, yesterday in a magnificent awsome display, when with dramatic suddenness, a huge column of thick black smoke shot up from the centre of the crater followed at intervals of a few seconds by 20 similar columns which rose at the estimated height of 6,000 feet above the summit, and were seen at a hundred miles distance.

During one of the biggest eruptions boulders could be seen hurled hundreds of feet upward falling into the crater again. A party of four who had attempted to climb the mountain only just escaped annihilation when one of the eruptions sent an avalanche of boulders down the mountainside. The volcano is still active, but its violence is lessening.

True Follower Of Mahatma

MAN WHO IS STRIVING FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Tribute To "Frontier Gandhi"

Tributes to the great service and sacrifices of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" were paid at a public meeting held on Sunday, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided over the meeting which was largely attended and which was held in connection with the arrest of the "Frontier Gandhi" for alleged sedition.

Mr. Nariman said that immediately after his return from Patna he received the news of the "Frontier Gndhi's" arrest. It was not an occasion to resent the Government action.

Since his release three months agoi Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was strenuously working for peace and Hindu-Muslim Unity.

TRUE FOLLOWER OF MAHATMA.

The "Frontier Gandhi" was a true follower of the Mahatma and was one of those who sincerely believed in non-violence as a weapon in political fights for freedom. He was of such a modest and humble disposition, continued Mr. Nariman, that, on arriving in Bombay for the last Congress Session, he refused to have any demonstrations of welcome and reception in his honour, but quietly drove to his residence.

Even when he was offered the Presidentship of the Congress, the Khan declined such an honour, and said that he would be content to work like a soldier.

FULFILL MESSAGE OF UNITY.

His message, prior to the arrest, to the people of India was that every one should strive for communal peace and harmony. It was the duty of every Indian to propagate this message of Unity, among the masses.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, explained how Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan led a life of plain and simple living, that he refused to have any additional comforts, while in jail custody. The "Frontier Gandhi" had the service of the country as his life's mission.

Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas, Ali Bahadur Khan, D. S. Babrekar and Sirdar Taman Singh addressed the gathering and paid eloquent tributes to the work of "Frontier Gnadhi."

ABYSSINIA PROTESTS

Italian Govt.'s Allegations And Their Sequel

ADDIS ALIABA, Dec. 8.

The Abyssinian 'Charge D'Affaires' at Rome has been instructed vigorously to protest to the Italian Government with reference to the "unprovoked attack by native troops from the Italian Somaliland on the Abyssinian escort to the British Ethiopian Commission."

It is stated that when a British official with the commission arrived at Ualual, they were confronted by a force of 800 men under an Italian Captain who is alleged to have refused to allow the Commission to establish camp in the Abyssinian territory and sent for troops, tanks and aeroplanes from the Italian Somaliland to prevent the Commission from continuing its work. The British official unsuccessfully sought to smooth the matters over but the situation grew worse culminating in the attack.—Reuter.

Charged Under Official Secrets Act

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Williams Burges describes as second grade computer, Royal Arsenal Woolwich has been charged at Bow Street under the Official Secrets Act. Burges (middle-aged) was in dock for a few minutes and then remanded till next Saturday.—Reuter's Special.

"M. N. ROY MUST BE RELEASED"

Miss Maniben Kara's Propaganda Tour In U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

Miss Maniben Kara, well-known labour leader and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been touring the various centres of U. P. in connection with agitation for release of Comrade M. N. Roy. She visited Cawnpore and Lucknow and is now at Allahabad. At Lucknow she met some U. P. Councillors and other important leaders.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Miss Kara stated that pending efforts to effect Comrade Roy's release there was need for immediate medical help for him and his removal to a healthier climate. Comrade Roy had very nearly completed his three years in jail.

Miss Kara is likely to meet Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A few organisers for all districts in India to push the sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon (Dacca), each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 10 p.c. Commission. Apply to the Manager with -|2|- annas stamps for reply by December. (3373)

Wanted Urgently:—Chief Officer (Engineer) for Municipality, Gujarati Shorthand-typist, Experienced Mechanical Engineers and Fitters for Gin-factory. Apply Royal Service Agency, 3rd-floor, Wadia Building, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3372)

Wanted urgently Weaving Master for Bombay Mill. Apply personally Parker and Company, (Staff Suppliers), 22, Apollo St., Fort. (3365).

Wanted a Salesman as head of the cloth sales department. Must be fully acquainted with the costing and marketing of fine and fancy sorts. Only those with good previous experience need apply stating terms to Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay No. 8. (9312).

Wanted immediately competent Assistants in Commercial House. Gujarati knowing preferred. Good prospects. Salary according qualifications. Only men with good qualifications and appreciable business experience need apply Box No. 9298, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujarati-knowing B.T. of M.A., male or female teacher from January for a Suburban High School. Apply sharp with testimonials, which will not be returned. Box No. 3362, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: A Qualified Graduate with a degree in medicine of a good university and of at least five years' practice as a physician after graduation as a full-time factory doctor for the Behar Sugar Works in Pachrukhi. Salary Rs. 125—10—175. Apply to the Industrial Corporation Ltd. Post Box 28, Ahmedabad. 9287.

Wanted experienced graduates strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply sharp to the Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi (Surat) T.V. Ry. (3350).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

Respectable Gujarati family needs two gentlemen for lodging. Food simple and Best. Monthly Rs. 21. Write Box No. 3369, "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Gentleman will help authors of all sorts of educational books by publishing their works. Apply Box No. 3370, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-Loan-Facilities Against Approved Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3322).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on commission or pay upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to the General Manager, National Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ambala. (3304).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road		Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

151. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Numbered 213110 on the life of Hussanali Nazarali of Bombay, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 8-12-1934.

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Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 409 OF 1931.

Messrs: RAGHUNATH VALLA & Co., a firm, doing business as Shroffs and money lenders at Jambli Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) SULEMAN MOOSA MADEKIA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) GHANCHI DAWOOD MOOSA KORDIA, the executor of the last Will of Hawabai Nathu Raja, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Goghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) Messrs. VACHHA & Co., a firm doing business as attorneys-at-law at Churchgate Street within the Fort of Bombay and (4) Manilal Ichharam Mehta of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane outside the Fort of Bombay. - Defendants.

and

Messrs. RANCHHODDAS and HAKIM, attorneys of this Hon'ble Court, having their office at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay—Applicants

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 14th day of September, 1934, it was ordered the Manilal Ichharam Mehta, the 4th defendant abovenamed do pay to the Applicants herein Rs. 4,698-13-0, being the balance of the taxed costs of the said applicants in the above suit with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 28th day of August, 1934, till payment and it was further ordered that the said 4th defendant do pay to the said applicants Rs. 30 for the costs of the application and of this order.

And Whereas by a Warrant of attachment of movable property, dated the 8th day of October, 1934, the following movable property, namely ornaments and wares said to be of Gold and sliver such as Ear-ring, gold-like wrist watch, cuff-links, Toras rings, cooking utensil, cups and saucers, toys, etc., was attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of movable property, dated the 26th day of November, 1934, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1934, at 4 p.m (S.T.), in his Office in the High Court House, the aforesaid movable property for the satisfaction of the said Order, costs of this and of previous execution together with Sheriff's Poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. Ranchhoddas & Hakim, applicants, attorneys, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

9313.

Public Notices

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Tres., & Agents

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1488 OF 1934.

BABI alias INAS MAHADEO PATIL, of Bombay Christian Koli, Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, Koiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other members of the Babi alias Inas Mahadeo Patil Jamat. ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) ANTONE HARI NAKWA (2) TUKARAM TULISIRAM NAKWA, of Bombay Christian Koli Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and all members of the late Mahadeo Dharam Patil Jamat, (3) HARIBHAU DOMING KOLI alias HARIBHAU DAMAJI THANEKER of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

To.

The Members of the Babi alias Inas Mahadeo Patil Jamat.

and

The members of the late Mahadeo Dharma Patil Jamat.

Sirs,

Pursuant to the Order, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji on the 12th day of October, 1934. Notice is hereby given under order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in the Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other members of the Babi alias Inas Mahadeo Patil Jamat, against Antone Hari Nakwa and Tukaram Tulsiram Nakwa being defendants 1 and 2 on behalf of themselves and all other members of the late Mahadeo Dharma Patil Jamat 'inter alia' for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the defendants 1 and 2 abovenamed and other members of the late Mahadeo Dharma Patil Jamat have ceased to be members of the said Babi alias Inas Mahadeo Patil Jamat.

(b) That the members of the said Babi alias Inas Mahadeo Patil Jamat are entitled to the sum of Rs. 14,000 with interest thereon mentioned in the Plaint herein and that the defendants have no interest therein.

(c) That the Plaintiff as the Patil of the said Babi alias Inas Mahadeo Patil Jamat is entitled to withdraw the said sum of Rs. 14,000 with interest thereon from the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to recover and take charge of the said sum of Rs. 14,000 and interest thereon.

(e) That the said defendants 1 and 2 may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

(f) And for further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on the 17th day of December 1934 the suit has been fixed for hearing and final disposal.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

This 6th day of December 1934.
(Sd.) T. V. REGES,

For Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

9317.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of maintaining, supplying, fixing and lighting public Incandescent Kerosene oil lamps in the City and Island of Bombay for three years will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
For City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th December, 1934.

9316

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for "Making additions and alterations to the palace and Darbar Hall at Sawantwadi" which is estimated at Rs. 1,32,059.

The Plans and estimates can be seen in the Office of the State Engineer, Sawantwadi, during Office hours on week days.

Information regarding the contract and blank forms of tenders on payment of Rs. 2|- may be obtained at the above time and place.

Tenders which should be superscribed "Tenders for Sawantwadi Palace" will be received by the Diwan, Sawantwadi, upto 10 a.m., Saturday, the 5th January, 1935, and will be opened on the same day by him.

Each tender should be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 2,000 from the Treasury Officer, Sawantwadi, as earnest money together with a certificate of financial status from the Collector of the District or from an Officer of similar status in a State with the counter signature of the Political Officer for the State, if the tenderer be an outsider or from a Kamavisdar if he be a native of this State. The deposit will be forfeited in case, after a tender has been accepted, the Contractor offering it fails to sign and complete the Contract Document and agreement within 15 days after the date of acceptance. It will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

The acceptance or rejection of the tender or tenders will rest with the Diwan and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

The Diwan reserves the right of doing any part of the work departmentally or of splitting up the work and giving it to different Contractors, if that course appears desirable.

DIWAN, SAWANTWADI STATE.
Sawantwadi;
Dated 5th December, 1934.

9314

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Ginyo Maru	9000	29 Nov.	11 Dec
Glasgow Maru	5831	4 Dec.	14 Dec.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Dec	22 Dec
Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec	25 Dec.
Anyo Maru	9300	30 Dec.	11 Jan.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	11 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	24 Dec.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	6 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	20 Dec.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 Jan.
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 Jan.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	26 Dec.
Heian Maru	11600	19 Jan.

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Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 2204
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE of valuable immovable property at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane in Ganeshwadi Oart, on THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor Mr. Purshotam Lalji Tricamji and on account and at the risk of Manji Jivraj, Liladhar Jivraj and Khetsey Liladhar the Mortgagors in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees and their assigns under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd July, 1921, made between Coorji alias Koovarji Jivraj and others of the one part and Tricumdas Raoji and others of the other part and also under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 3rd March, 1933, and made between Chunilal Dayabhai and others of the first part the Mortgagors of the second part and the said Vendor of the third part.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land, admeasuring about 406 Sq. Yds. together with the dwelling house thereon situate at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane in Ganeshwady Oart, bearing New Survey No. 1638 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 821 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward Nos. 1477 and 1478, Old Street Nos. 11 and 1 and New Street Nos. 25, 27 and 25A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

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(NEW PRINT.)

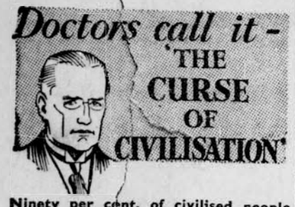
Mulraj Karsondas For Corporation

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas is standing as a candidate at the Ensuing Municipal Election from 'A' Ward. His symbol at the Election is "Lion."

Mrs. Raiji's Candidature

Mrs. Jaisree Raiji is standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal elections from the Girgaum Ward.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017



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Our Japan Letter

World Prosperity In Five Years

Effect Of Hoarding Of Gold

Japanese Economist Predicts Improvement In Financial And Trade Conditions

(From Our Correspondent)
TOKYO, Nov. 7.

That the great world prosperity will come in four or five years is the prediction of Mr. Ishibashi, leading Japanese economist.

Reviewing the present economic and financial condition of Japan, in his magazine Mr. Tanzan Ishibashi, Editor of the "Toyo Keizai Shimpo," one of the foremost economists of the country declares that the lack of definite economic policy in the Government and among statesmen has been one of the greatest obstacles in the revival of prosperity. Furthermore he believes that the great world prosperity will come in four or five years.

The economic condition of Japan in the present calendar year did not so favourably develop as he believed at the beginning of the year, but he thinks that it was not entirely due to domestic conditions. The condition did not turn worse, but remained stagnant. The economic prosperity of Japan he believes, is to be greatly influenced by the conditions in the United States.

But the economic revival of the United States did not progress as expected, despite the serious and great efforts of the American Government. The total indebtedness of the United States Government at the end of December, 1932 reached dolls. 20,805,000,000 he points out but at the end of July this year, it increased to dolls. 27,189,000000. Or in other words in one year and a half the United States Government incurred debts amounting to dolls. 6,384,000,000 and that means that so much money had been spent by the Government. Although the prosperity revival did not progress so smoothly in the United States as expected, the results of those efforts are clearly felt in various fields.

Japan did not, thus, receive any favourable effects of conditions in foreign countries, and furthermore internally depressive developments appeared in Japon during the year. It is, therefore, quite natural that stagnant condition prevailed in Japon through out the year.

FINANCE AT STANDSTILL

Mr. Ishibashi particularly attributes the stagnant economic condition of Japan to the lack of proper and definite policy on the part of the Government. To gradually revive the economic depression in the country while the world situation is so unfavourable, it is necessary to adopt a fairly bold and decisive measaure. In this respect President Roosevelt of the United States is acting properly. Mr. Ishibashi regrets that Japan has such great statesman.

On the question of the lack of proper Government policy, he further says that while Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi was the Finance Minister there was still some confidence in the Finance Minister and the inflation policy adopted at the time of the Saito Cabinet was still successful. But since the formation of the Okada Cabinet and the appointment of Mr. Sadanobu Fujii a the Finance Minister, it has been said that the new Cabinet had succeeded to the financial policy of Mr. Takahashi, but the public did not know what was really the policy of the new Minister.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS

"What had given the greatest stimulus to our ecnomic field was the fall of interest rates," he further goes on. "The lower interest rate stimulated the share market, and also served to revive industries as the interest burden of industries was lowered. At the end of 1931, the interest rate rose, the average call loan rate being 1.75 sen. But since the beginning of 1932 it began to fall gradually until recenty. Since August this year, however an abnormal condition continued, and the rate become higher than that in the corresponding period last year. Thus there is at present no indication that the interest rate will further fall. In the meanwhile the bank deposi- amount is keeping on increasing, but the bank loans are slightly falling.

"Such fall of bank interest rate is due to national bnds, held by banks. In the past one year the amunt of national bonds held by ordinary banks of Japan increased from yen 1,077,000,000 to yen 1,660,000,000 or an increase of about yen 583,000,000. At the end of September 1934 it further increased to yen 2,130,000,000. While the deposit increased the loan decreased, and banks invested their surplus money in national bonds. Thus the national bond interest rate came to control the bank interest rates. Thus I propose that the nation bond interest rate should be lowered to 3½ per cent instead of 4 per cent.

"Low interest rate does not represent economic prosperity, and usually when the prosperity is about to return, the interest rate stops falling down. But the present stopping of the interest rate fall does not represent such a prospect. Interest rate stops its fall or advances when the demand for money is greater than supply, but at present banks have more surplus funds than before, and their loans are falling down. Thus, the present condition must be due to other factors."

EXPORT ON INCREASE

Reviewing the foreign trade situation, Mr. Ishibashi says that although the amount of foreign trade has been increasing this year, the rate of increase is not so gerat as in last year. "The foreign trade this year is not bad but it must be recognised that the foreign trade expansion this year has been greatly reduced. The main reason for this situation is of course the poor silk trade, but also it must be recognized that there have appeared various obstacles against the export of our products.

"There must be a fundamental cause for reducing our foreign trade development. That is, the effect of the low exchange rate in promoting and developing trade has come to its end. That is to say, we will enjoy good foreign trade because of the present exchange situation, but it will be no longer possible to exploit new trade fields on account of the exchange situation. When the gold export ban was adopted in December 1931, the exchange rate fell because formerly the exchange rate of yen was maintained at abnormally high figures. With the gold ban, the abnormal condition was adjusted, and the exchange rate fell thus causing the activity of export trade. The foreign trade, developed in the past because of the low exchange rate, will continue, but there will be no possibility of further exploiting new fields on that account."

REDUCED COST OF PRODUCTION

It is the opinion of Mr. Ishibashi that th production cost of Japan which is often criticised in foreign countries has almost reached the bottom figure. "It is natural that the reduced production cost has greatly stimulated the export trade. The lower cost of production was of course due to lower wages but more to greater efficiency. But I believe that the bottom of the low production cost has already reached, and it would not be reduced any further."

Thus, viewing both the money market situation and the foreign trade tendency, Mr Ishibashi concludes that the economic condition of the country will remain stationary. Only because the Government lacks definite policies, there is unrest. On the other hand, he thinks it possible to revive the economic condition by sound inflation.

SPECULATION LACKING

Diplomatically he finds no obstacle for the economic revival. However, he points out that among some quarters there is a fear that Japan may suffer from over-production. The production index, when the figure for 1926 is taken as 100, was 120 in 1931 137 in 1932, 164 in 1933, and 187 in 1934. The increased production does not necessarily mean over-prduction. There is no sign of speculation in the industrial and commercial fields, and if there was speculation, the currency inflation should be much greater than it is actually. Thus he does not believe that over-production would cause reaction in our economic conidition.

"Also there is the fear that evil inflation may come in Japan," he continues, "but if there is a tendency that evil inflotion would come, the Government expenditure should further increase and commodity prices should advance much more. Evil inflation will not come without passing through a very prosperous period."

In conclusion, Mr. Ishibashi predicts that the great world prosperity will come in four or five years. Explaining his prediction he says as follows:

UNIVERSAL HOARDING OF GOLD

"Since last year the hoarding of gold has increased all over the world, and it is reported that the amount of gold held by people and not by central banks of various countries totals 3,000,000,000 Swiss francs. That is pure gold valued at yen 3,450,000,000 at the present exchange. Most of this hoarding of gold, of course means deflation. On the other hand the gold production in the world last year was 2,648,000,000 Swiss francs, while it was only 1,905,000,000 Swiss francs in 1923. The gold production is expected further increase in the future. If the world gold is circulated instead of being hoarded, the present commodity price must be much higher. But the price advanced is checked because so large a portion of the world gold is hoarded, without being utilised. When those hoarded gold is circulted inflation will naturally come.

The United States raised the gold price from dolls 20.67 to dolls. 35 or an increase of about 70 per cent. That is to say the commidity price should be 70 per cent higher than before the Great War, but to-day the commodity price in the United States is only 60 against 100 before the War. This shows the great advance of the gold value, far greater than the advance of the prices of other commodities. Such is abnormal, and when the hoarded gold is circulated, its value is bound to fall. When the gold value fall down to the pre-war figure the commodity price in paper currency should rise to 170.

This development is bound to appear, although it is not yet felt. When it appears, the world prosperity will come.

DESH PORWAD VAISHNAV CONFERENCE

All-India Session In Bombay On Dec. 24.

The Hon. Secretary, All India Vaishnav Dasha Porwad Vanik Conference writes from Morar Bag, Khata Gali, Bombay, 4:—

"It has been decided to hold an All-India Conference of men and women of this community in Bombay on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The object of the conference is to unite all the small groups of this community into one homogenous unit by increasing contact and co-operation between the groups, and to take up the task of increasing general welfare of the whole community.

It will discuss means of bringing about unity between the different groups, and the measures to be taken for the general advancement of the community. There will be musical entertainment at the session of the conference. There will be a separate Youth Conference and Ladies meeting.

Every member (male as well as female) of the community is entitled to attend the session. No fee is to be charged.

The All-India Vaishnav Dasha Porwad Mandal and all the Panchas (Sajnas) of Shri Vaishnav Dasha Porwad Community at every village and town have the right to send their delegates to the said conference. A man aged 21 years and above and a woman aged 16 and above, will be eligible to be the delegates of the Conference.

HARIJAN UPLIFT EXHIBITION

Will Be Held In Delhi Towards End Of December

MADRAS, Dec 7.

The General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangha, Delhi has circularised the Provincial Boards of the Sangh that an Exhibition in connection with the uplift work of Harijans going on in the various parts of the country will be held at Delhi, along with the annual meeting of the Central Board, which is to be held sometime in the end of December.

The Secretary states: "It is intended to open a show of an exhibition, where the exhibits may be (1) charts showing growth of work in provinces, (2) exhibits of manual and industrial work by Harijans, (3) copies of poems, essays, dramas or other literature issued on behalf of the Sanghas or otherwise, (4) any other article which has some educative value, (5) a few good photographs of Gandhiji's Harijan Tour"—United Press.

ANNIHILATOR OF TIME

Prof. Galgotia On 'Miracle Of Radio'

(From A Correspondent.)
D. I. KHAN (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Noel Club, D. I. Khan, Professor G. B. Galgotia of the local College delivered a lecture on Radio with more than a dozen demonstratons of all the actual processes from transmission to reception.

"Aeroplanes have annihilated distance, Radio has annihilated both distance and time. By the help of Radio messages can be sent to distant parts of the world in one second. This miracle is ahieved with the help of electro-magnetic waves, that travel in either by the help of alternative current which is produced by rotating a coil of wire between the poles of a magnet at a very high speed the more the speed higher shoots up the voltage of the current so much so that 130,000 volts or more are produced when one end of this alternator or in some cases of are transmitter is connected to the aerial and the other end is connected to the earth electro-magnetic waves are set up by this aerial on all directions which travel seven times the earth in one second, i.e. at the speed of 300,000,000 meters or 186,099 miles per second. If another piece of wire is hung anywhere on the way electro-magnetic waves strike this aerial and with the help of a suitable instrument called the 'receiver' can be detected. But three electro-magnetic waves are of so high a frequency that the human ear cannot respond to them such waves are therefore utilised as carrier waves only. Waves of such a frequency that can find response in the human ear are super-imposed on them at a Broadcast transmitting station where speech or music is conducted before a microphone which consists of either a carbon granuel apparatus or a condenser. When the speaker or a singer gives a performance before the microphone, the air strikes the diaphragm which begins to vibrate in accordance with the sound waves and pressing the carbon granuels varies their resistance and alters the intensity of the current in the microphone circuit and is super imposed on the current in the transmitting circuit.

"The receiving aerial is connected to a crystal and earth and a pair of headphones is inserted between the aerial and the earth and on account of its natural capacity the crystal makes the alternative current undirectional and an irregular magnetic field is created in the headphone, the magnetic field causes the diaphragm of the headphone to vibrate; as these vibrations are produced by magnetic field controlled by the sound waves in the broadcasting station the headphone diaphragm will vibrate in the same manner as the microphone disaphragm is vibrating and the same sound which is being produced before the microphone will be reproduced by the headphone".

"The crystal has a disadvantage that it can detect signals from a broadcast station which is within a radius of 50 miles or so from it. Since the advent of the Thermonic valve developed by Sir Fleming this handicap has been removed. Now, there are valves that can detect messages from all over the continent of Europe and also from America."

"There are three important types of valves, one called the screen grid high frequency, the other detector and the third Pentode. If they are used in a three or a four valves set speech and music can be received on it with a great clarity from almost all the broadcasting stations."

"The Broadcasting stations are of three kinds, some work on long waves (1000-2000 meters) some on medium wave (200-500 meters) and some broadcast on short waves (20-100 meters). The long wave stations must be very powerful stations because long waves require a lot of electrical energy behind them. They have the advantage that they can be heard without the effect of atmospheric disturbances. But majority of the stations use medum waves because the plaint to transmit them costs less. Now-a-days transmission on short waves is making great progress. They have two distinct advantages (1) of low cost and very very long range and (2) freedom from atmospheric disturbances. The only disadvantage is that they are very illusive and require a well designed set to receive."

The Professor gave a demonstration of a beautiful little set designed and constructed by him which receives speech and music from almost all the principal stations of the world and the cost of the set was very low.

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SWASTIK Sandalwood Soap

HAS NOW CAPTURED THE HEARTS OF EVEN MOST FASTIDIOUS USERS.

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27, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SPIRITUAL KNOWLEDGE

Many and all of them always depend upon reading books or articles. But still no one could reach any real or successful point which can lead him or put him in the way of practicing the subject successfully.

Now here is the opportunity. Professor MAHMOUD BEY, the famous Egyptian Spiritualist and the well-known MASTER OF THIS ART in the whole world, will open a class for teaching the whole piritual knowledge in practicing way. Hypnotism (medium and self), Crystal Gazing, concentration of mind, magnetic power, calling Spirits and controlling them. This knowledge is very true and important and it is advisable for the different classes of people to develope it for their own benefit or for others. Both sexes are allowed to join the class. Fee Rs. 100 only. Apply till 22nd December at AMRUT BUILDING, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, next to Regent Hotel, Bombay.

BROADCASTING IN BENGAL

Rural Programme To Include Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 7.

The inclusion of Chittagong along with Jessore and Midnapore, as a centre of broadcasting rural programme is, it is understood, engaging the attention of the Government of Bengal, who are contemplating to install three small transmitters and a number of receiving sets in those areas, each of former costing as much as Rs. 15,000.

These transmitters will broadcast local programmes and will relay interesting items from the Calcutta Station. The programmes will mainly consist of market quotations and other subjects of rural welfare relieved at intervals by musical concert. The scheme will be put into operation by the beginning of January next.—United Press.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

Baroda Ex-Assitant Auditor's Trial Continues

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Dec. 8.

In the Chief City Magistrate's Court the trial continues of Jamshedji Mistry ex-Assistant Auditor of the Gaekwar Railways who stands charged with misappropriation and falsification of accounts of the Staff Co-operative Society in the capacities of Secretary and Treasurer.

The first cases of misappropriation from 1928-29 to the four consecutive years amounting to about Rs. 18,000 were taken up in October and November and the accused was committed to the Sessions. After the finish of the last two years cases, the accused will be tried in the sessions shortly.

It may be recalled here that during the prosecution evidence of the first case of 1928-29, it was revealed that the accused has misappropriated about Rs. 38,000 from 1928 to 1934.

NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.,
6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CHELSEA SURPRISES SOCCER WORLD

Beats Liverpool In League Football: Sunderland Again On Top

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Sunderland are again on the top as a result of Arsenal's inability to beat Huddersfield, though Londoners were lucky to force draw.

Chelsea surprised the soccer world by beating Liverpool, who during the week secured transfer of Derby fullback Cooper, who had busy time checking Chelsea forwards. Homesters combined cleverly.

The Liverpool goalie who was kept busy fell in saving a shot and Spence rushed up and scored. A minute later, Spence scored again.

On resumption, Liverpool attacked but McAulay cleared. Mills centred and Spence scored. Chelsea were now pressing and after keen and hard game Spence scored again. Then Wright with a header put in the solitary goal for Liverpool.

STRONG DEFENCE.

At Huddersfield both teams were fast and made frequent forward raids but defences were strong. Morris, Huddesrs field reserve leftwinger scored with a header a few minutes before interval. Centre halves played brilliant game, both repeatedly beating attacks. Six minutes from the end Bowden shot, Roughton putting through own goal.

PLAY AT DERBY.

At Derby, visitors started in great style which however was marred by wild shooting. Then within 23 minutes Stockill scored for Derby and W. G. Richardson equalised. Gallacher, Crooks (twice) and Stockill made sure of victory. After the interval, Nicholas netted from 25 yards range and Crooks added from five yards. Visitors replied through Sandford from penalty and Glidden. Then Gallacher and Stockill put the issue beyond doubt.

Birmingham met with early success against Sunderland, Barkas scoring from penalty. After 10 minutes, Gurney equalised and five minutes later, Gallacher and Connor increased lead. Sunderland overplayed on resumption. Their opponents' forwards moved brilliantly and Gurney scoring twice put his side further ahead. —Reuter's Special.

League Football Results

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1, Leeds 1.
Chelsea 4, Liverpool 1.
Derby 9, West Bromwich 3.
Everton 5, Blackburn 2.
Grimsby 2, Middlesbrough 2.
Hudderfield 1, Arsenal 1.
Leicester City 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Preston 2, Manchester City 4.
Sunderland 5, Birmingham 1.
Tottenham 3, Stoke 2.
Wolverhampton 2, Portsmouth 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Nottingham Forest 2.
Bolton 1, Newcastle 0.
Bradford City 0, Berry 0.
Burnley 1, Plymouth 2.
Manchester United 1, Fulham 0.
Notts County 3, Blackpool 2.
Oldham 4, Norwich City 2.
Port Vale 2, Brentford 2.
Sheffield United 3, Hull 4.
Southampton 2, West Ham 2.
Swansea 0, Bradford 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Cardiff 0, Gillingham 2.
Charlton 6, Newport 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 1, Chesterfield 0.
Crew 3, Halifax 1.
Halifax 11, Oldham 8.
Hull 17, Wakefield Trinity 5.
Keighley 21, Batley 14.
Leeds 16, York 3.
Leigh 13, Bradford N. 5.
Liverpool 5, Salford 15.
Rochdale 8 St. Helens Recreation 0.
St. Helens 19, Castleford 11.
Swinton 15, Warrington 2.
Widnes 14, Huddersfield 5.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Airdrieonians 2, Falkirk 1.
Celtic 3, Motherwell 2.
Dunfermline 2, Dundee 5.
Hamilton 4, Clyde 3.
Hearts 4, Rangers 1.
Kilmarnock 1, St. Johnstone 0.
Partick Thistle 1, Ayr 1.
Queens Park 1, Albion 1.
Queen of South 2, Aberdeen 1.
St. Mirren 1, Hibernians 2.

Salford Beat Liverpool

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 10, Wigan 0.
Broughton 23, Hunslet 3.
Dewsbury 10, Hull Kingston Rovers 0.
Featherstone 10, Bramley 5.

Cheshire Beat Northumberland

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Cheshire 33, Northumberland 5.
Cornwall 0, Gloucestershire 0, at Camborne.
Devon 3, Somerset 6 at Exeter.
Durham 22, Cumberland 14 at Sunderland.
North Midlands 3, Warwickshire 12 at Moseley.
Notts, Lancs and Derby 13, East Midland 37.
Yorkshire 8, Lancashire 13 at Bradford.
Aldershot Services 10, Devonport Services 11.
Bath 3, Mosley 0.
Blackheath 6, Leicester 13.
Bristol 12, Rosslyn Park 0.
Cheltenham 3, Gloucester 5.
Guy's Hospital 14, Army 9.
Headingley 11, London Scottish 13.
London Welsh 13, Portsmouth Services 0.
O. M. T. 0, Harlequins 10.
Richmond 8, Newport 6.
Rugby 6, Northampton 11.
Aberavon 6, Neath 3.
Bridgend 11, Swansea 17.
Cardiff 3, Llanelly 0.
Coventry 5, Old Edwardians 13.
Fontypool 9, St. Barts Hospital 4.
Glasgow Academicals 3, Glasgow University 9.
West of Scotland 6, Edinburgh Wanderers 26.

Leinster-Ulster Draw

At Dublin in the Irish International trial Leinster and Ulster drew scoring eight points each.—Reuter.

English Cup Second Round Results

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following are the results of the English Cup Second Round

York 1, New Brighton Nil.
Dartford Nil, Bristol Rovers 1.
Clapton Orient 1, Chester 3.
Stockport 3, Darlington 2.
Swindon 4, Lincoln 3.
Northampton Nil, Workington Nil.
Mansfield 4, Tranmere 2.
Bath 2, Boston 1.
Reading 3, Wrexham Nil.
Barrow Nil, Aldershot 2.
Watford 1, Walsall 2.
Yeovil Petters 4, Exeter 1.
Wimbledon 1, Southend 5.
Queens Park Rangers 1, Brighton 2.
Hartlepools Nil, Coventry 4.
Wigan 3, Torquay 2.
Rotherham 1, Bristol City 2.—Reuter's Special.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League first division:—

Airdrienians: Hogg, Ross.
Falkirk: Baxter.
Celtic: H. Odonnell (twice), McGrory.
Motherwell: Macfadyen, Ellis (from penalty).
Dunfermline: Chalmers, McGowan.
Dundee: Robertson (twice one from penalty), Coats (twice) and Guthrie.
Hamilton: Harrison King (from penalty), Wilson (twice).
Clyde: McCulloch (twice), McPhail (from penalty).
Hearts: Walker, McCulloch (twice), McKenzie
Rangers: Gillick.
Kilmarnock: Williamson.
Partick: Miller.
Ayr: Fitzgerald.
Queens Park: Dodds
Albion: Bruce (from penalty)
Queen of South: Ferguson, Nesbitt.
Aberdeen: Armstrong
St. Mirren: Tulip.
Hibernian: Anderson, Marshall.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Rival Parties On Trial Of Strength

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Dec. 8

Of the four Candidates who have stood for the ensuing Municipal by-election of the non-Mohomedan First Ward, Rao Saheb Mantoorshettar and Mr. Irappa Channur are reliably understood to have withdrawn from the contest leaving the field clear for Mr. Jotiba who is the Sardar party's nominee to fight Mr. Laxman Sindhe who is backed up by what is known as the Progressive Party. The fight is watched with keen interest as the issue is considered to form a trial of strength between the Sardar Party which is now the party-in-power and the Progressive Party. Mr. Sindhe has issued a manifesto wherein he seems to have taken as his text the auditors' report and the words of caution uttered by His Excellency the Governor in regard to the Municipality's contemplated scheme of raising a loan in the open market.

The vigorous presentation of Mr. Sindhe's views in his Manifesto seems to have created great local commotion especially amongst the Sardar Group.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR CEYLON

Banking Commission's Recommendations

COLOMBO, Dec. 8.

The establishment of an Economic Advisory Council, the introduction of a special Ordinance to control the working of Insurance Companies both indigenous and foreign, and the creation of new channels of saving in the shape of Postal Cash Certificates, Treasury Bills and investments in Building Societies, are other recommendations made by the Banking Commission.—United Press.

MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE

A Mediaeval Shackle, Says British Education Authority

The matriculation certificate was described as "the last strand of that mediaeval standardisation which is as impracticable to-day as it is undesirable" by Mr. H. Ramsbotham, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, in an address to the students at Bury Municipal Grammar School in mail week.

"We are," he said, "breaking daily the shackles that bind us to the Middle Ages, but there are still some more to be broken, and in the minds of many people the matriculation certificate is one of them." He asked manufacturers and business men that in their assessment of the suitability of a candidate for employment, the possession of the matriculation certificate should be quite an irrelevant factor.

Not all traditions, however, were to be jettisoned. Some people might sneer at the public-school tradition. The answer to them was that all the best of our new secondary schools had thought it worthwhile to preserve and foster it.

Mr. Ramsbotham paid a tribute to the services rendered by members of local government authorities, and added: "In the so-called authoritarian States of Europe, where all authority and power is concentrated in one head at the centre, numerous men and women in the first hectic flush of hysterical excitement have placed their energy and their services unreservedly at the disposal of the new regime, but I believe that their members will find it increasingly difficult to maintain the emotional heat of this early enthusiasm."

NO INTER-CLASS ON MYSORE RAILWAYS

A meeeting of the Mysore Railways Advisory Committee was held at Bangalore on Saturday the 1st December 1934. In addition to other subjects of local interest, the desirability of abolishing the Inter Class on the Mysore Railways was considered, as the existence of four different classes led to much avoidable empty running of carriages. After some discussion it was agreed to abolish the Inter Class on the Mysore-Chamarajnagar Section and by day train on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and Birur-Shimoga Town Section for the present.

HOW BRITAIN CAN KEEP OUT OF WAR

Prof. Haldane Suggests Three Measures

Addressing the Socialist Society of Leeds University in mail week on "Causes of war," Professor J. B. S. Haldane said that by far the most potent of all causes of war was the existing economic situation which made war profitable or advantageous to so many people. He could think of a perfectly simple solution which would keep us out of war for ever. It would be an Act of Parliament embodying the three following clauses:—(1) All men from 18 to 45 years of age are deemed to have joined the army; (2) all property which is certified as required for war is deemed to have been bought by the Government; (3) the compensation paid to the owners of such property will not exceed the pension paid to a fully disabled soldier.

We had only to get such an Act passed and he did not think we should ever have any more wars without an incredible amount of justification. You have only to abolish the possibility of making money out of war," he said, "and to make it clear that the well-to-do people are going to do extremely badly out of it to stop war all practical purposes."

Professor Haldane ascribed other causes of war to panic-mongering, psychological reasons which appealed to certain combative elements in human nature, and a fallacious idea that wars relieved the pressure on the means of subsistence. It was a fallacy to confuse the struggle between the nations with the Darwinian struggle for existence; they had absolutely nothing to do with one another.

In a reference to the B. B. C. ban on his proposed broadcast on the subject Professor Haldane confessed that he was not at all advanced in his political opinions. Some of them would be sorry to hear that the talk he had intended to give on the wireless had received a favourable review in the "Army and Navy and Air Force Gazette." The B. B. C. officials took the view that they expected him to talk about biological causes of war, and he took the view that there were no biological causes, and he was quite willing to devote a paragraph or two to saying so.—"Manchester Guardian."

SEABORNE TRADE OF KATHIAWAD

Statistics For Five Months From April To August

(From Our Own Correspondent)

WADHWAN CAMP (By Mail)

The sea-borne trade statistics of five months from 1st April 1934 to 31st August 1934 show that in the Kathiawar Ports total imports were worth Rs. 23,295 113 of which Bhavnagar Nawanagar, Baroda and Morvi's imports were of Rs. 14,775,492 3,003,805 2,328509 and 1467386 respectively. The figure for the corresponding five months of 1932 and 1933 were Rs. 20499345 and Rs 18494819 respectively.

The export figures for the same period are 2797936, 1831791 174533 1443647 and 1264114 for Bhavnagar Nawanagar Baroda Junagadh and Porbander totaling all Rs. 6424651.

It is learnt that the conference of maritime states of Kathiawar is to be held in the coming week.

It is learnt that recent consignments of strawboard and paper which were despatched to Navlakhi Port of Morvi State have been badly damaged.

CHILD & HOME EDUCATION

Under the auspices of the tenth All-India Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of Education Associations the sectional conference on Child and Home education will be held in Delhi during X'mas this year. Subjects such as the Kindergarten and Montessori systems of education, child guidance clinics, parental education, and nursery schools will come within the purview of the sectional conference. Papers and resolutions on topics pertaining to the section are invited from all educationists. The papers may be sent with abstracts in about 150 words. The abstracts are to be in duplicate. The papers may be sent to C. Krishnaswami Rao Secretary, Child and Home Education Section (A I F E A.) Head Master Government Normal School, Hassan.

"IF THOU SEEKEST A MONUMENT LOOK ABOUT THEE"

Glowing Tributes Paid To Memories Of Sir Dinshaw Mulla And Sir Cowasji Jehangir

Fitting tributes to the memories of the late Sir Dinshaw Mulla and the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir were paid at a meeting held on Sunday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay. Mr. Khareghat, chairman of the Parsi Panchayat presided on the occasion.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Khareghat, said that the two distinguished gentlemen had many qualities in common though it was a fact that they were born and bred up under different circumstances. The Parsi Panchayat had year in and year out, ever since several decades assembled together, as they had done on the present occasion, to honour the memory of those men and women born either in poor or in middle class families, but who, through education, natural intelligence and industry, have risen to high rank and served their communities; or those who, born in well-to-do families under affluent circumstances, have by their labour and enterprise, added to their inherited wealth and then spent it for public good. Sir Dinshaw belonged to the first category while Sir Cowasji belonged to the second.

LADDER OF FAME.

Born of a middle class family Sir Dinshaw inherited the high intelligence of his father and was given a good education. Through these he made himself well-known as a lawyer, and step by step climbed up ladder of fame. He wrote several books on law, some of which are considered even to this day as authoritative books on the subject, especially those referring to civil procedure and contracts. Although originally a solicitor, owing to his abilities, he was appointed an advocate though he passed no examinations, then an Advocate-General, High Court Judge, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and finally a Member of the Privy Council—the highest tribunal of the British Empire.

LOOK ABOUT THEE.

Sir Cowasji, on the other hand, Mr. Khareghat continued, was the adopted son of an enterprising rich father and was given only ordinary education. But he possessed sound commonsense, which he utilised most profitably, with the result that he augmented greatly his paternal wealth. But in addition to the talent of acquiring riches he possessed also the talent of making good use of them. He bestowed lakhs of rupees in charities. "The building where we have met to-day is itself one of the examples of his great generosity. One may very well say of him as has been said of the famous British architect, "if thou seekest a monument look about thee." His munificent charities earned for him the title of a Knight and he was later honoured with a baronetcy.

Mr. Khareghat then proceeded to detail the qualities of the two Knights, qualities that were common to both. Both were simple, civil and affable to all in spite of their high rank. Haughtiness which is attributed to all those who held high positions, was absent in them. "And nobody could deny," added the speaker, "that both Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Dinshaw Mulla had added to the distinction of the Parsi community, both by their virtues, good deeds, and distinguished lives.

Mr. Dastur Rustomji A. Sanjana then moved a resolution placing on record, the sense of loss which the Parsi community had sustained by the death of the Right Honourable Sir Dinshaw Mulla. The resolution further stated that it was a misfortune to the community to have lost him at a time, when his guidance was most essential.

SIR DINSHAW'S WORKS.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, advocate, seconded the resolution. In doing so, he pointed out that he had the privilege of knowing Sir Dinshaw for nearly 28 years and held that so long as there existed High Courts in India the name of Sir Dinshaw would be remembered and his works quoted. He asked the audience to imitate the life of such a great man.

Mr. Jehangir S. Chimanwalla supported the resolution.

A second resolution was moved by Dastur Nosherwan Kekobad expressing the meeting's profound regret at the death of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (First Baronet) and was duly seconded.

Both the resolutions were carried unanimously.

What The Papers Say

LOOKING UPTO CONGRESS

It is fortunate that Congress circles mention Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the Assembly. He is not a Congressman, who would sacrifice opportunities for the intoxicant of sentiment. He ought to be able to lead the Party into attacking the proposals, into getting the other parties in the Assembly to demand along with the Congress the minimum that India desires. Let not the Congress, whom the country has sent to the Assembly, sing odes to freedom. The present is more challenging than the future dream. Inspired by political realism, actuated by a desire not to emphasise the political differences with the other parties, realising that more goose-steps will entail untold suffering to the millions of this country, the Congress should give a correct constructive lead to the country. The country has given the Congress a chance; thousands of non-Congressmen have voted Congress. It is for the Congress to justify the unstinting support and confidence that the country has given and give a sane lead to the Nation.—"Daily News."

An Instalment

We have read carefully through the chapter on safeguards. We are not altogether frightened by them especially in view of the scientific definition given by the J.P.C., but we are totally opposed to reservation of power made in the scheme. In particular we believe that the Report fails to honour the pledge given by the Prime Minister at the Round Table Conference and violates the spirit of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact which was based on the plea that India should have Dominion Status subject to limitations necessitated by India's own interests. In a word the J.P.C. scheme is a "further instalment" of reforms and can be rated no higher than that.—"Roy's Weekly."

Mockery

The new constitutional scheme cannot satisfy India's aspirations. It cannot produce political peace, constitutional progress or economic advance. In every way and on every conceivable point, the hold of the British Government is increased, the people of India are attempted to be divided into religious groups and in the name of minorities and safeguards, real power is denied to the people. It is a mockery of responsible Government. Not all the reasoned arguments of the J. P. C. can convince a nationalist of the validity and benefit to India of the provisions of the new reforms. They admirably serve the British political and commercial interests. The scheme is not one of granting to India her birthright of Swaraj, but of strengthening British authority in India. The advance on the present system is only seeming, in reality; it is a retrogression.—"New Orissa."

Division Of Functions

But the newer Universities such as Sheffield and Leeds, Bristol and Manchester, serve to promote the industrial life of the country by contributing directly to the needs of the hour. It is in a division of functions among the Universities that the solution of the educational problem seems to lie. Indian Universities agree to divide their functions in this manner, a great step may have been taken, not merely in solving the problem of unemployment, but solving the many other problems with which the country is faced.—"Justice."

A Warning

Let Britain make no mistake. She may force any settlement on India; but she cannot expect India to be content unless an agreed settlement is arrived at, that satisfies her deepest instincts and her aspiration to lead a free, full and equal life among the nations. Shortsignted British politicians may believe that a scheme which allows full scope for separatist tendencies and is honeycombed with checks and balances, would succeed in effectively distracting the mind of India and thus secure peace of Britain. But to calculate thus would be to overlook the imperious urge of the desire to be free which must assert itself effectively to-morrow if not to-day. If Britain does not approach this desire with sympathy and understanding now when she has the opportunity to grapple India to herself with hoops of steel, that opportunity may never return.—"Hindu."

The Liberal View

But it shows the danger to which all those who propose improvements in the white paper scheme at this stage are exposed. Anyhow the improvements are not going to come; all suggestion in this regard will be summarily brushed aside. But those who put them forward will be made to appear as if they are keen on bringing even an unimproved scheme into execution and that they will help in its execution against any possible opposition from the extremists in India. We know that there is no such politician in any of the advanced groups in this country; that the Liberals propose improvements only in order to give British politicians, gifted with a large vision, a last chance if they will take it; and that if the improvements are not effected, they just will not care whether the White Paper scheme is saved or lost. But their aims can be so easily misinterpreted, and therefore it is a question for their consideration whether, in view of the 'Times of India's' article, they should not adopt a different strategy, viz. of condemning the White Paper without suggesting improvements. In any case, they have no new suggestion to make in regard to improvements; they can only repeat those that they have made before. And, in all human probability, their suggestions, even if repeated, will not even receive consideration at this stage. Then would it not be wise for them now, by refraining from making any suggestion and only condemning the White Paper, at least to save themselves a lot of gross misinterpretation to which they are now subject at the hands of papers like the Times of India.'—"Servant of India."

Congress Muslim Party

The decision of the Muslim Congressmen of Ajmere to form a Congress Muslim Party within the Congress with the very laudable object of carrying an intensive propaganda amongst the Muslims in support of Congress ideals and to do its best to have Muslims in the Congress in large numbers with the avowed object of sharing the fight for Swaraj is a move that is sure to have the wholehearted support of every true nationalist. The Congress is not a sectarian organization and has room enough for all the communities that have made India their home and who share in the common aspirations of the people of this country which are crystallized in the Congress creed.—"Advance."

CEYLON LABOUR DEMANDS FREEDOM

Resolution Before Trade Union Conference

COLOMBO, Dec. 8.

The All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress and Conference of the Ceylon Labour Party are being held to-day and the Labour Festival will be held to-morrow.

The following are some of the resolutions to be moved at the Session of the Congress:—

"That this Congress calls upon the State Council to introduce legislation for the immediate restriction of immigrant labour in view of the serious unemployment that prevails in this country".

"That this Congress reiterates its demand for Swaraj and calls upon all affiliated Unions and every individual member to join the National effort for the attainment of this goal"

"That this Congress strongly condemns the interference of the Secretary of State for Colonies in the internal affairs of the country by means of Orders-in-Council". —United Press.

ROYAL WEDDING
MAGNIFICENT SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM
750 Feet of Exclusive Pictures
Their Royal Highnesses
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT
Paramount Air Special
TO-DAY AT
PATHE

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 4, 1891.
Muslim: Ramzan 2, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 5, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h 0m.
Sunset: 5h 2m.
High Water: 2-23; 14-10.
Low Water: 8-38; 20-12.

Distribution of prizes to cadets of I. M. M. T. S, "Dufferin" by Sir Joseph Bhore on board the "Dufferin", 5 p.m.

The "Dufferin" Old Cadets' Association, annual meeting and dinner on board the "Dufferin" 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji's lecture on "Educating the City's Children." Nagpada Neighbourhood House. 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Smiling Lieutenant". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"She Loves Me Not." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON— "Last Gentleman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Nadira." Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Neki-ka-Taj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA — "Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Nana." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Time as usual.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED 2ND WEEK.

NORMA SHEARER
FREDRIC MARCH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
THE Barretts of Wimpole Street
Immortal Love Story Of ROBERT BROWNING

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
YOU'VE NEVER SEEN A HAROLD LLOYD LIKE this
HAROLD LLOYD in THE CAT'S PAW
Every thing new but these
A FOX RELEASE
Free List Suspended.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon.—
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
A Selection of Marathi Records.
1-0 p.m.—Available Market Rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH TIME MUSIC
"Hollywood Calling": Songs and Music from American Films (H. M. V. Recorded.) 1. Leo Reisman's Orchestra. "By a Waterfall", "Honeymoon Hotel" of "Footlight Parade." 2. Jeannette Macdonald. "We will always be Sweethearts", "One Hour with you" of "One Hour With you." 3. Paul Robeson. "Lonesome Road", "Ol' Man River" of "Showboat". 4. Ray Noble's Orchestra. "Here Lies Love", "Please" of "Big Broadcast." 5. Ramona and her Grand Piano. "Come up and see me", "Eadie was a lady." of "Big Broadcast." 6. Sam Coslow. "Learn to Croon", "Moonstruck" of "College Harmony." 7. New Mayfair Orchestra. Selection—"A Bedtime Story."
6-30 p.m.— Educational Hour. Talk on "Knowledge at Random" in English by K. B. Godrej.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
7-0 p.m.— Instrumental Solos. Sakharam Bhat of Gaya—Sarode.
7-30 p.m.—Light Vocal Music. A Sponsored Programme by H. M. V.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-30 p.m.—General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-50 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-0 p.m.—Time Signal. Talk on "On Timur's Track in Western Turkestan" by Dr. Ernst Conn Weiner, Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda State, Baroda.
9-30 p.m.—Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. With Russ Page —Tenor. And Mdlle. Signe Rintala—Soprano Accompanied by Mena Silas. Sponsored by Ford Motor Co. (India) Ltd.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m.—Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. Relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-30 p.m.—"Meet Phineas Spinnet" Presented by his creator, Andrew Soutar.
8-45 p.m.—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown, Molly O Neill (Contralto.)
9-30 p.m.—Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
10-00 p.m.—The News.
10-20 p.m.—A Classical Concert. Janette Sclanders (Soprano). James Mason (Baritone).
10-45 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
11-15 p.m.—Close down.

Domestic Occurrence

DR. SHIVDAS PARMANANDAS, J.P., passed away on Saturday (the 8th instant) at 9-45 p.m. at his residence at Dias Lodge, Grant Road Cross Lane. Uthamana ceremony to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m.

NATURE OF MAN.—Prof. D'Andrade will take the study class in Psychology in Bombay students' Brotherhood to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. on "The Nature of Man."

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Chinoy Building, Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on the Present System of Women's Education.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.—Professor K. L. Joshi will meet his students in English Literature and Professor d'Andradi in Inductive Logic today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:— A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter V (Yasna Ha 32) strophes 7 and 8.

RAHNUMA -I- MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday), at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "The History of the Zoroastrian Literature."

WADI BUNDER HAMAL STRIKE CONTINUES

Citizens Express Sympathy In Their Struggle

The Jt. Secretary, B. P. Trade Union Congress writes under Sunday's date:—

"The strike of Wadi Bunder goods shed Hamals still continues. The attempts of the Contractor to recruit black-legs and clear the large consignment of goods lying in the sheds have met with no success. The men on strike are firm and determined to keep out still their wage cut is fully restored.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Sunday morning at Wadi Bunder and speeches were made by Messrs. Khedgikar, Pathak, Charles Mascarenhas Zuluiram Chaudhary and Dr. Shetty.

In the evening another meeting was held and the men formed themselves into a procession and marched to Chaupatty, where a mass meeting of the strikers and citizens was addressed by Messrs. Khedgikar, Pathak, Buskute, and Yusuf J. Meherally. Dr. Shetty moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its wholehearted sympathy with the Wadi Bunder Hamals who are on strike, and wishes them success in their struggle for the restoration of wage-cut."

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Dec. 8.

Two Anglo-Indians of Vikhroli have been arrested by Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police, on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to another Anglo-Indian by name Victor Renaux residing at the same place. The complainant alleges that he was assaulted on Tuesday last.

Both the accused Joseph Inach Venwright and Frank Mony were to-day charge-sheeted in the Court of the Resident Magistrate at Kurla.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE TRICKSTER

On charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of gold buttons and other ornaments taken either for personal use or for getting others made according to the sample and which were not returned to the persons concerned, Nathu Ghegraj, a Marwari aged 35, has been arrested by the Ghatkopar police. There were three such complaints against the suspect. He was yesterday remanded to police custody by the Resident Magistrate at Kurla for seven days.

SIR ABDUL HAMID LEAVES KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 8.

Sir Abdul Hamid left Kapurthala for Lahore after handing over the charge of office as Chief Minister to Tika Raja Sahib who will be acting as Chief Minister till the arrival of a Britisher as Chief Minister.

The resignation of Mian Abdul Haq, Revenue Minister (younger brother of Sir Abdul Hamid) has not been accepted by His Highness the Maharaja.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA YADAV MAHASABHA.—The 11th session of the All-India Yadav Mahasabha will be held at Fatehgarh (Farukabad, U.P.) on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1934.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward D. C. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

R. K. VAIDYA FOR CORPORATION.—I am seeking re-election at the ensuing "Municipal Corporation Election." As a representative of the "G" ward in the Municipal Corporation for nine years, I have done my humble best to serve the cause of the City and G ward in particular.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.—The 3rd annual social gathering of the League will come off on Saturday, the 15th instant. Members desiring to join the gathering should register their names with the Joint Honorary Secretaries on paying a minimum subscription of rupee one (Re. 1-) bsfore the 10th instant.

HAND-GROUND FLOUR AT SWADESHI MARKET.—As regards the arrangements contemplated at the Swadeshi Market for the encouragement of home industries, hand-ground flour will be prepared and supplied if there are 125 customers to buy this kind of flour regularly.

Those who wish to benefit by this arrangement are requested to see personally or write to Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, c/o. Swadeshi Market Committee, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NON-STOP SKATING IN BOMBAY

Two Parsi Students Establish 24-Hour Record

A successful attempt at establishing a 24 hour non-stop skating record was made by two pupils of the Fort Physical Culture and skating class during the weekend. Their names are: Rusi Deboo and Mehli Moos. Another pupil, Dhangir Ayerton, also joined in the attempt but fell off after 10 hours 35 minutes.

Dr. Pavri gave the three pupils the start on Saturday at 5 p.m. During the night only cocoa and apples were given to the contestants and, we are assured, they did not stop for even a minute.

ALL THROUGH NIGHT.

Amidst the silence of the night and all alone the three contestants moved round and round the room of the Institute.

And on Sunday afternoon with a weary face and a somewhat unsteady step they skated on amidst "music" and the applause of their admirers who had gathered at the time.

PURSES AND MEDALS.

At 5 p.m. exactly after twenty-four hours of the start the two contestants took their seats and were garlanded. Three purses were presented to them by Mr. J. H. Barn. And three medals were promised by Mr. Naval Madon on behalf of the Orient Amateur Dramatic Club.

It is stated this is the first time in India when two students succeeded in establishing a 24-hour non-stop skating record.

FILM-STAR IN CHEATING CHARGE

Surety Ordered To Produce Sultana

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Dec. 8.

Having failed to get the Court summons served on Sultana Jillani at her original address, Mr. R. W. Potnis, Resident Magistrate at Kurla, to-day, ordered notice to be issued against her surety calling upon him to produce her in Court at the time of the next hearing, failing which his amount of security would be forfeited.

This order was made by the Magistrate when the hearing was resumed this afternoon of the case in which Sorabji Ardeshir Talati, a broker, K. V. Acharya, formerly secretary and motion-picture director to the Mysore Pictures Corporation, Bangalore, and Mrs. Sultana Yacoob H. Lalji, a film-star, are charged with cheating and abetment thereof in respect of jewellery to the tune of Rs. 3,500, being the value of a pair of ear-rings and a diamond ring given by Mr. Allabux Haiderally of Ruby Villa, Santa Cruz, to Sultana Jillani, the third accused, at Bandra on November 2, 1930.

SULTANA ABSENT

S. A. Talati and K. V. Acharya were present in the Court, while Sultana was absent, as her present address was not known, the summons could not be served on her.

Since the death of the complainant, his minor son Shamsuddin has been substituted as the complainant in the case. He was represented by his pleader Mr. S. R. Oka.

At the outset Acharya drew the attention of the Court that the complainant was not present, and he had absented himself at the previous hearing also.

On the application of his pleader, the complainant's absence was condoned by the Magistrate, who said that he should attend Court at the next hearing.

ACHARYA'S SUBMISSION

Acharya then submitted that he wanted to argue on the point that with the death of the original complainant the charge could not stand.

Mr. Oka prosecuting pleader, contended that the presence of the third accused Sultana was necessary, as the case could not be proceeded with in her absence.

The Court adjourned the hearing to January 5, and ordered that notice be issued against the surety of Sultana calling upon him to produce her in Court on that day.

Notified Area Committee Bye-Election

Mr. D. G. Tipnis writes from Andheri:—

"Owing to the death of Mr. Mukund S. Patil, a member of the Notified Area Committee, Andheri, a bye-election to fill the vacancy, will be held on the 12th instant, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.

"Dr. B. S. Patil, brother of late Mr. M. S. Patil, is standing as a candidate.

This tenure of membership is to last for 3 months only and those who are landholders have the right to vote."

"ACCUSED CANNOT DICTATE TO MAGISTRATE"

Thana Sessions Judge's Remarks In Embankment Removal Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 8.

Important points of law were discussed by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the course of the judgment delivered by him in a revision application preferred by Kesur Sakharam of Dahanu, against the decision of the Sub-divisional Magistrate for Dahanu Prant at Thana, who had confirmed the lower Court's order and dismissed his appeal.

FACTS OF CASE.

Facts of the case were that Mis rimal Mulchand, the complainant had put up a fence and made an embankment on the boundary line and the accused (applicant) had removed it and it is alleged, intentionally caused him damage.

The trial court convicted the first accused and fined him, but acquitted seven others charged along with him on the ground that they were servants and tenants acting under the orders of the first accused, and had no guilty knowledge and intention.

The first accused went in appeal without success. Against that order he came in revision to the Sessions Judge for report to the Bombay High Court.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment observed: "When there are concurrent findings of two courts below on a question of fact, it would be abuse of provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to hold that this Court, sitting in revision, could go into evidence in order to find out whether the findings have been correctly arrived at. That would practically mean that this Court would have to sit as a court of appeal in a case of this sort. It is only where the finding on a question of fact of the trial court is so manifestly perverse and against the weight of evidence in the case as to amount to miscarriage of justice that a court sitting in revision can go into a question of fact."

He was fully satisfied that there was strong evidence in favour of the complainant and against the applicant, said the Judge.

"ACCUSED CANNOT DICTATE."

Proceeding the Judge observed: "It is not for the accused to dictate to a Magistrate as to when and how to inspect a scene of the offence. It is sufficient if the Magistrate gives timely intimation to both the parties concerned of his intention to go to visit the spot, at a particular time, and if such an intimation has been given no formal service of any notice is contemplated by section 539B, of the Criminal Procedure Code. Moreover if the Magistrate is satisfied that the accused is likely to be present on the spot no formal notice need be given to him.

RECALCITRANT ATTITUDE.

"The Magistrate," said the Judge, "had regularly taken down notes of his inspection (and it was a formal one), and he had given full opportunity to the accused on the spot, but the accused preferred not to take advantage of that opportunity. And now it is preposterous that he should come here and make a grievance out of this when he himself had taken a recalcitrant attitude."

APPLICATION REJECTED.

Holding that there was no necessity to report the case to the High Court, the Sessions Judge rejected the application.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar appeared for the applicant, while Mr. C. G. Adhiya for the opponent.

HELP TO MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYED

At the instance of Swami Brahmanandji a meeting was held under the presidentship of Seth Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo in his office to consider measures to give provisional relief to middle class Hindu brethren who have been placed unfortunately in a very sorry plight under unforeseen circumstances. In the meeting it was resolved to start an organisation called "Hindu Sahayak Mandal" and a provisional Managing Committee of the following gentlemen was appointed:—

(1) Swami Brahmanandji (Organiser); (2) Sheth Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo (President); (3) Seth Chimanlal Sankalchand; (4) Seth Babubhai (Jeshingbhai Narsibhai); (5) Seth Hansraj Naranji and (6) Seth Manilal Varjiwandas Shah (Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurers).

Some ten gentlemen have promised to give a monthly donation of Rs. 10 each for the period of one complete year. We earnestly appeal to the Bombay Hindu public to help the Mandal liberally.

The temporary office of the Mandal is located at Messrs. Manilal & Co., Dholi Building, 1st Floor, Vadgadi Bombay 3.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Suggestions For Pilgrims

The Bombay Port Haj Committee has issued a very interesting Manual of Instructions for Pilgrims to the Hejaz but as it is printed in English it will be useful only to a handful of pilgrims who know that language. It would be better if it was printed also in Urdu for the benefit of the Hajis most of whom are conversant with Urdu, that being a common language among Muslims. The pilgrims are warned not to trust Mutawwifs or those who pose as friends to secure all kinds of comforts in their journeys. They are advised to consult the Indian Vice-Consul at Jedda in case of difficulty and take with them sufficient money to cover the expenses of the Haj. A tariff is given in the Manual showing what food they would get on the voyage for the lowest class, viz., morning tea breakfast, luncheon afternoon tea and dinner. If they want anything extra such as mutton, foul, eggs etc. extra charges or rates are specified in the schedule. The steamer charges from Bombay to Jeddah with food are Rs. 178 by deck, which covers return journey. A child over one year is taken as a full passenger for whom full charges should be paid. These charges cover quarantine and sanitary dues. The Haj Committee should be complimented on issuing an interesting manual for the information of the Hajis.

Bursts Of Water Pipes

The frequent bursts of water main pipes at Lal Baug, which put the residents of that locality and Dadar to a considerable inconvenience, have been investigated by the Municipal Engineers and are stated to have been due to six principal causes:—(1) wearing of metal: (2) settlement of pipes on an uneven rock bed: (3) water hammer produced by the sudden closing of a main stop valve: (4) accumulation of air in the top of the pipe: (5) impact produced by fast moving heavy traffic, and (6) corrosion of metal in the pipe due to chemical action.

Most of the bursts which have occurred in this locality are attributed to causes (2) and (4). For a considerable length of Supari Road the pipes have been laid in a rocky trench and when a pipe weighing about 8 tons with its load of water, to which must be added a percentage of superincumbent load of earth, and heavy traffic, settles on an uneven bed of rock, it is apt to develop cracks and eventually burst under internal pressure.

FROM THE LONDON GOSSIP COLUMNS

Mr. Andrews Talks With Premier

(BY AIR MAIL.)

The "Star" and the "Reynolds's Weekly" are responsible for the reports that Mr. C. F. Andrews had long talks with the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare before he left London per s.s. "Maloja" from the Tilbury Docks on 17th January.

* * * *

Writing about the Royal Wedding on Thursday morning, the "Evening Standard" said that at 9-25 in the morning the high stand by the side of the Abbey was gorgeous in scarlet, gold and blue. The stand by the side of the West Door was quieter in Marina's colours of blue and white "In the middle of the triangle," continues the story, "of the Sanctuary, the tall monument of somebody killing a dragon has been draped in blue. Two London dustmen without a trace of self-consciousness push their cart across the place. Three Indian women, fur-coated, with colourful saris and jewels in their noses pass in front of me. This is certainly an Empire occasion."

* * * *

"Star" has discovered that "Khair-Marina" is the name of a perfume made by one "Sheikh Jalal Quraishi, an Indian master of scents. The name means "Homage to Marina." The correspondent's story is that at the annual gathering of the Aligarh Society, representing graduates in London of the Muslim University in India, it was resolved to present a flask of the new perfume to the Princess. Sir Harcourt Butler, President of the Society, will probably make the presentation. Sheikh Quraishi, who is a graduate in chemistry of Aligarh University, tells me that a delicate perfume is the most prized of gifts at an Indian wedding. When bride and bridegroom come from different parts of the country, the expert perfumer tries to "marry" or blend the characteristic flower scents of the two districts. How they would blend London and, say, Athens, puzzles me, but Joss has at least contemplated the commercial possibilities of a perfume called "Khair Londonia."

* * * *

Yet another gossiper says that he has come across a little India in London. It is a restaurant in Tottenham Court-road started by a former Secretary to the Government of India. The Delhi—it is named—has become, says the gossiper, a meeting place for Indians and Anglo-Indians of note. "Among others, I have seen there," runs the gossip, "were C. G. Bruce, who nearly conquered Mount Everest, Lieut-Gen. McMunn, author of "Living India," the Sultan of Johore, with his white Sultana, and the white Ranee of Sarawak. Rudyard Kipling is a frequent visitor. Just now talk at most of the tables is very much about the India report and the vital question whether or not Indians themselves will co-operate wholeheartedly to make the scheme work. I listened to a discussion on this point lasting for more than an hour. The debate became as hot as the curry, but when it was all over I came out by "the same door as in I went."

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The auction sale of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar materials will be resumed to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Worli.

Bus will be available at Congress House for Worli in the morning for intending purchasers.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BABU GENU DAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (12th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House open compound, to celebrate the Babu Genu Day.

B.P.C.C. MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (13th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1934

THE LIBERALS' DUTY

The lengthy statement on the J. P. C. report, issued by the Western India National Liberal Association, is a thorough exposure of that document. It is as severe in its condemnation of the Report as any that has so far appeared and has the distinction of expressing the views of a body known for its extremely moderate criticism of official policies. It riddles the whole report through and through and exposes not only how far below it falls from the Liberal expectations as expressed in the British Indian Delegation Memorandum but also how much worse it is than even the White Paper. The Liberals, who, in accordance with their traditions, expected due appreciations of their constructive criticism of the White Paper, naturally feel it "very disappointing" to find that "none of the suggestions of importance made in the joint memorandum of the British Indian Delegation has been accepted by the J. P. Committee." Similarly, having always cherished a profound faith in British pledges, they are particularly distressed to note that the proposal that the preamble of the Constitution Act should define Dominion Status as the objective has not been carried out. Altogether, so far as academic criticism of the J. P. C. Report is concerned, the Liberals' statement leaves little to be desired.

Reject The Scheme

What then would the Western India Liberals do with the J. P. C. proposals? The Council of their Association declares:

"The Council is convinced that unless the proposals are so modified as to eliminate the above undesirable features as well as the objections that were pointed out regarding the White Paper proposals by the National Liberal Federation, the New Constitution will not be acceptable to India, and instead of allaying will intensify the existing political discontent in the country."

This makes it fairly clear that unless the proposals are radically modified they will not be acceptable to the Liberals. But do they still seriously hope that their elaborate recommendations will be heeded by Government any better than they have been in the past? And do they seriously suppose that even if their recommendations are accepted by Government, the country as a whole will be satisfied with the present scheme so amended? However, we need not discuss here what the Liberals or the country would do in the unlikely contingency of the scheme being radically improved. It is obvious that the present scheme is unacceptable to the Liberals as it is to most other parties in the country. Why then should not the Liberals join the Congress in rejecting the scheme?

Make Common Cause With Congress

In a timely statement on the subject Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says:

"At this stage all people may and should unite. Rejection in the Assembly is the decision on which all may unite whatever their reasons may be for doing so, whether it is as Congressmen feel that the proposals are incapable of modification and acceptance, or as others may think because their proposals of amendment have not been agreed to. Reasons which the Working Committee has given or which men may infer from Congress history and Congress policies should not deter non-Congress leaders from joining in the said rejection, if it is the right step from their own point of view."

It will be in the interests of the Liberals themselves to make common cause with the Congress at least in rejecting a scheme which they themselves have condemned as unacceptable. By isolating themselves from the Congress even in things where co-operation was possible and giving Government the impression that they would reject nothing that came from them, the Liberals have made themselves very cheap. They will be better respected alike by Government and the public if they show some courage of conviction and definitely reject what they regard as unacceptable.

Unwise

Government's decision to prosecute Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for sedition is most regrettable from every point of view, not excluding their own. Lord Irwin, when he made his announcement regarding Dominion Status, declared that it was the policy and intention of Government not to launch any prosecution for sedition unless there was a clear case of incitement to violence. That was a sound policy. Indeed, if there is any reality behind the proposed scheme of constitutional reform, the object of which is to transfer power to the representatives of the people, prosecution for sedition becomes meaningless except in cases referred to by Lord Irwin. Ever since his release Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has engaged himself in peaceful activities. A report issued just before his arrest stated that he was to go to Bengal in a few days and work for some months in the villages there promoting village reconstruction and Hindu-Muslim Unity. In fact, to-day next to Mahatma Gandhi, there is no more powerful force working for non-violence and Hindu-Muslim Unity than Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

Not less unwise is Government's reported ban on Gandhiji's entry into the Frontier province. No just excuse whatsoever can be imagined for such restrictions in his free movements. Gandhiji, more than any other person in India, has buried himself in indisputably constructive activities. The refusal becomes all the more deplorable in view of the fact that Gandhiji has expressed his willingness to do everything that is reasonably possible durng the visit to avoid any cause of embarrassment to the Frontier authorities. However, the country will keenly await Gandhiji's promised statement on the subject.

Indefensible Order

If the United Press report about a fresh order served on Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose on Saturday last is true, no protest can be too strong against it. To seek to extern, within a week of his arrival, a man in the circumstances of Sjt. Bose is just as inconsistent with human feelings as the insistence on keeping Jawaharlal a prisoner while his wife and mother are gravely ill. Sjt. Bose is not exactly in a fit condition to be an imminent and serious danger to the British Empire in India. Indeed, his medical advisers in Vienna want him there for an operation without any avoidable delay. But the Government of Bengal are in a greater hurry than even the Vienna specialists. They would speed the parting guest even though it involved depriving the son of the opportunity to perform the "Shradh" ceremony of his father. Is it fair? Is it decent?

WHAT NEXT?

A United Demand For A Constituent Assembly

(By D. M. NAM JOSHI.)

The stage of fighting the elections to the Legislative Assembly is now over. Under the provisions of the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution, under which the present elections have taken place, it was not possible for the Congress to secure for itself a majority of seats in the Legislature. But the Congress has come out to be the next best, that is, it is the largest single and the most representative group in the Legislature. This was what was possible and desired to be achieved. That done, the question now is: What next?

Before we proceed to answer the question let us consider some fundamentals so that we might arrive at our answer the more easily.

Are the British prepared to concede freedom to India? They are, they must be. Times have made them so. They may not be in a hurry over the matter but they have irrevocably committed themselves.

Goodwill the Keynote.

Whatever advantage the British want to secure over other foreigners, they can secure only through the goodwill of the people of India.

Trade and commerce do not flourish in a place where there is no peace. But they cannot also flourish where there is no contentment and prosperity. It is a truism to say so, but people never take it into account that the volume of trade carried on by England with the U. S. A. is far greater than that with India. It is because the people of America are free, contented and prosperous, their standard of living is high, their wants very numerous and they have enough money to spend on them.

The British will have a greater trade and commerce with India, if she becomes more contented, happier and more prosperous. Great and thinking men among the Britsh have realised this.

What Next?

Now to the question: "What Next"?

The report of the Joint Select Committee is out and, as anticipated, is even more retrograde than the W. P. proposals. It is to be hoped that this has disillusioned the Liberals and other cognate elements. They must not keep on talking of the modifications and improvements in the Governmental plan and of working it. No modification or improvement suggested at such a late hour is likely to be incorporated in the Reforms Bill. It is learnt that the Reforms Bill is going to be introduced into the Parliament before Christmas of this year during the present session. There is no time left now for any representations.

The inevitable course is now for all parties and political elements in the country to combine and strongly back up the Congress in its total rejection of the Reforms Bill and its demand for a Constituent Assembly. If they do it, they will surely bend the British Government to the nation's will. The demand for a Constituent Assembly is decided and looks ridiculous to-day. But let non-Congress elements back the Congress and it will be honourable to-morrow. If, however, non-Congress elements do not back up the Congress the nation will be saddled with the unwanted W. P. constitution.

What should Congress Do?

The Congress must not hesitate to reject the proposed constitution outright. But let it, as far as possible, try to win over to its side all or as many of the non-Congress elements as it can. It should make compromises, if it has to, on unessentials.

If Congress is backed up by non-Congress elements and Government consent to the summoning of the Constituent Assembly, Congress should leave no stone unturned to arrive, in that Assembly, at an agreed and workable constitution, even though such a constitution falls short of complete independence. The chief point in the battle for freedom is self-determination i.e. the abrogation of the British Parliament's right to decide anything for India. Adjustment of interests between Britain and India there will have to be. But that will be between two free contracting parties.

Let us hope that such a consummation is not far distant.

OUR LONDON LETTER

New Irish Citizenship Law Creates Complications

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 1. (By Air Mail).

Hardly anybody writing to newspapers this week from London can escape not beginning with the Royal wedding, which took place on Thursday morning. However, there is nothing now to be said as to the details of the wedding; as between the telegraphic service and the modern wonderful radio broadcasts all such details have become known to all the readers in India. The Archbishop of Canterbury truly said that this was the first wedding in human history where the witnesses to the wedding counted by hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world where through the wireless broadcasts the entire ceremony was heard as if it took place on the spot. India must have already heard that His Highness the Agha Khan was present at the Abbey.

Princess Marina is closely connected with the four dethroned Kingships in Europe; namely those of Greece, Germany, Spain and Russia. As all the ruling houses in Europe having matrimonial alliances for generations in the past; she has fairly large family connections with the rulers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Italy. And, of course, with Great Britain as from her grandmother's side, she is a direct descendant of Queen Victoria.

Irish Republican Congress

Irish politics are appearing on the British stage in a mild form once again. In keen Irish circles it is believed that these are all signs of the coming storm. Many prominent members of the Irish Republican Congress, under the leadership of Paedre O'Donell and Gilmour, who were for more than ten years occupying important and confidential positions in the inner Executive Committee of the Republican Army and who had been frequently imprisoned by the British Government, have now definitely formed a new organisation called the Irish Republican Congress. The new Irish Republican Congress has no trust in the Labour Party of Ireland and still less in the Labour Party of Great Britain.

New Citizenship Law

Apart from this mass activity, Mr. De Valera still pursues his policy of pin-pricks against the British. His attitude seems to be one of avoiding any big crisis immediately on the Irish issue but of making small incursions on Britain's Imperialist prerogatives in Ireland. He has now introduced another Bill for Irish Citizenship. There is nothing extraordinary in this law of separate Dominion citizenship as Canada, Australia and South Africa possess such a law; but Mr. De Valera insists that the Irish citizenship under this law is not a Dominion citizenship in addition to British citizenship but that it is an exclusive Irish citizenship and that henceforward no Irish citizen can be claimed or treated as a British citizen. This position, if persisted in, is likely to create grave complications for Irishmen, who are permanently living in Great Britain or abroad. Upto now Irishmen, living in Great Britain were hundred per cent. British subjects and were still supposed to belong to Irish nationality and many of them possess property or family ties in Ireland. All these Irish families will now have to declare one or the other citizenship and they would automatically forfeit one of the two cherished claims; namely, Irish Nationalism and British citizenship. The Irish population in Great Britain is nearly one-third of what it is in Ireland and if once they lose their British citizenship in their anxiety to retain Irish nationality Mr. Thomas, the Dominion Secretary, will not hesitate to see that they lose their right to unemployment benefits, old age pension, Parish relief in this country and also as voters in Great Britain. They will also be required to report themselves periodically to the local police stations as is the case with all aliens. If to obviate these difficulties the Irish people in Great Britain continued to carry on as British citizens, they would no longer be recognised as Irish by the new law of Ireland. This, of course, creates a new situation in Great Britain, but is not necessarily a formidable difficulty. At the moment, millions of Irishmen, who are settled in America are American citizens and American subjects though socially they are recognised to be of the Irish blood. These Irish Americans have certainly no legal status at present in Great Britain or in Ireland where they are treated as alien American visitors.

Franco-Russian Entente

This week also we had the usual periodically occurring talks on Disarmament in the House of Commons. Mr. Winston Churchill played an important part which in appearance was one of opposition to the Government and fear of German rearmament. The French 'entente' with the Soviet Union though not as good as any written alliance is certainly a big move forward.

Also just as in the matter of Indian Reforms, Mr. Churchill plays the part of the scaremonger in the matter of armaments too.

Upto within a short time, the public was told of overflowing prosperity of the British Treasu-

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

Maulana Mohammad Naim, who is one of the leaders of the Jamiatul Ulema, is, of course, quite right in declaring that the success of the Congress candidates has proved that the country is wholeheartedly with the Congress. And we earnestly hope his appeal to his co-religionists "to follow the Congress programme irrespective of difference in religions" will receive adequate response. It is time for Musalmans to realise the true issue at stake and respond to the appeal of Maulana Naim to unite with the Hindus and stand for the cause of the country against attempts at perpetuating India's subjection as embodied in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's proposals. The issue now is only one, that of the country's right to freedom and we sincerely trust that Musalmans as a community and their representatives in the Assembly will not forget it, nor ignore the obligations of it.

A GRAVE CRISIS!

The conflict between Abyssinia and Italy seems to be quite serious and who knows it may not be destined to constitute the culmination of progressive intensity in incidents and accidents on the border? Each side naturally blames the other. The Italian version would seem to suggest that the Abyssinians went mad. Abyssinians, however, totally deny the accusation. They, on the contrary, charge Italian troops with being the aggressors without any provocation whatsoever. Britain is also involved in the attack by Italian troops. Italy would in any case have to take account of Britain and her interests. But in this particular one she has perforce to do so. For, "Whitehall confirms that the official party from British Somaliland was affected." It may, therefore, be quite possible that the grave crisis may end in a sort of agreed deadlock—unless Britain and Italy come to some more positive decision as regards Abyssinia in the interests of Civilisation!

NATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

It is very gratifying to learn that all the cadets who are passing the Dufferin training ship course this year are being provided with employment. This has been possible mainly because the number of such cadets is still very small, considering the needs of a vast country like India. It is gratifying, too, that the Dufferin is now being recognised to cope with the new scheme for training Indians as exclusive officers and engineers of ships. That is all good so far as it goes. But no scheme can be worth much which does not provide for a large enough National Mercantile Marine manned entirely or almost entirely by Indians. Nor is such a scheme wholly practicable unless India gets certain vital shipping rights like the reservation of coastal shipping.

ITALY'S EMBARGO

Italy has put an embargo upon all the foreign credits held by its nationals. Why? Has the Italian Government found it difficult to maintain the fixed value of the Lira? Is the foreign trade balance going too heavily against her? Or has there been any international development,—such as that in Somaliland,—which may be compelling Italy to husband her foreign credits? The situation seems ominous, without some official and authoritative explanation.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Straight Waistcoat

Lord Salisbury characterised Self-Government with safeguards as Self-Government with a straight waistcoat and his complaint was that the Joint Select Committee recommendations made this waistcoat "entirely one of paper." But he will be no doubt pleased to learn that indigenous industry in India can be put into this straight waistcoat, even before the article manufactured by Parliament is ready to be thrust upon it. There are at present in India a number of indigenous concerns which manufacture sulphuric, nitric and hydrocloric acids and are able to hold their own against imported products. The advent of Imperial Chemicals, a non-Indian concern, with which, it is reported, the Government of the Punjab has signed an agreement, conferring upon it almost monopolist privileges, will drive the Swadeshi concerns out of existence. The agreement will prove a straight waistcoat for them which will choke out their little life.—"Swadeshi."

Congress And Liberals

The Liberal Party, though not strong in numbers, exercises considerable influence in moulding the public mind on political issues. The best proof of this is the eagerness with which any expression of a Liberal leader, which agrees with Congress views, is seized upon and made much of. Gandhiji in one of his statements at the last Bombay Congress, laid stress on the importance of quality rather than numbers in democracy. One of the most respected and broadminded of Liberal leaders, the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastry, recently pleaded that the Congress and the Liberals should no longer stand apart. Except Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, no Liberal has found a place in the new Assembly; and Sir Cowasji owes his seat perhaps not so much to his Liberal politics as to his Parsi heredity. The union of the two parties, therefore, will add nothing to the strength of the Opposition in the Assembly. But it will add much to the strength of the nationalists outside.—"Indian Social Reformer."

An Implication

The resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on the Joint Select Committee Report, while rejecting the proposals contained in the Report, states that 'the rejection must involve the necessity of struggling under the present constitution until it is replaced by one framed by a constituent assembly.' This implies that the Congress representatives will play the part of parliamentary opposition. The view of the Congress Committee that the proposed scheme is fraught with greater mischief and danger than even the present constitution' is shared by large sections of nationalists of the moderate school of thought. The condemnation of the constitutional proposals by almost every shade of opinion in India will not, however, effect the British Government's policy which has been influenced by die-hards and reactionaries in Britain and in India and not by the representations of even the most moderate and responsible leaders of Indian nationalist thought.—"Leader."

Worse Than Detention

The Bengal Government obviously believe in an excessive display of force at the expense of all grace and justice. The reception they have given to Sjt. Subhas Bose on his return from Europe is bound to exasperate public opinion which is not over-friendly to the Government. We would have preferred arrest and open trial to the impossible and humiliating restrictions now imposed upon him. Mr. Bose has been continuously in Jail or out of India for the last many years and it is impossible to believe that he could have had any connection with the terrorist movement in recent times even if he were suspected to have had it in the past. His arrest offers a crucial test to those who pretend to see much advance in the J. P. C. proposals. Can the Minister of Bengal responsible for law and order prevent such provocative and unjustifiable proceeding? We dare say he cannot.—"Indian Express."

Maulana Mohammad Naim says that the elections have proved the country to be wholeheartedly with the Congress.

So believe the Government too. They have already started responding to the fact tentatively.

* * * *

"GOVT. GROSSLY MISTAKEN

Bose Brothers Have Nothing To Do With Terrorism Says Satyamurti."

—Headlines.

Of course not. But how can Government surrender the monopoly of being grossly mistaken?

* * * *

The Karachi Corporation has raised the emoluments of one of its employees from Rs. 320 to Rs. 450 by granting him thirteen increments at a time. And the Commissioner-in-Sind regards this act as entirely unnecessary and unwarrantable.

We are inclined to agree with the C.-in-S. There can be no warrant for 13 increments at one time although there may be some warrant for umpteen simultaneous increments—in umpteen different names. Yes there is. Read any Civil List and you will find out.

* * * *

Sir Harry Haig has duly arrived in Lucknow. He received an enthusiastic reception, had civil and military officials presented to him, inspected the Guard of Honour, even shook hands with notables—sample, the Nawab of Chattari—and drove in State to Government House.....

In other words he is now His Excellency the Governor of U.P. and we hope that at least in his new position Sir Harry will not act up to his name.

* * * *

Apropos of the launching of the new German cruiser 'Nuremberg', it is surprising that they shouldn't have yet changed the term "christening" into, say, 'Hitlering.'

* * * *

DRAMATIC ESCAPE FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Austrian Prisoner At Lonavla.

—Anglo-India.

The essence of the drama was that it was enacted strictly on the sly and without anybody seeing it.

* * * *

The Indian Liberals feel "deep dissatisfaction" at the J.P.C. report and propose to do nothing.

PROBLEM:—Suggest the nature and objective qualities of a report that will make them do something.

* * * *

The Bombay Presidency Poultry Association Show held on Friday last was, we understand from an Anglo-Indian confrere, "a great success," and "all the birds, without exception, were pronounced to be good." And it took place opposite the Council Hall, Poona.

* * * *

"At last! At last!"

"You have got a station at last?"

"No, I have managed to shut off the wireless."—"Marc Aurelio," Rome.

* * * *

Pickpocket (visiting pal in jail): "I hired a lawyer for you this morning, Slim, but I had to leave my watch with him as part payment."

Pal: "And did he keep it?"

Pickpocket: "He thinks he did."

Sensational Police Searches In Singapore

Documents Seized From Jap Residents

ESPIONAGE SUSPECTED

Secret Naval And Air Force Manoeuvres On December 13

LONDON, December 9.

THE SUDDEN and mysterious death of a Japanese merchant, Nishimura, while being questioned by the police in Singapore, a week ago, had a remarkable 'sequelae'.

Nishimura was being questioned with regard to two compatriots, who arrived from Europe and now said to be naval officers. They left for Japan on Tuesday, it is reported, after a hint by police.

ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE.

Allegations of espionage are rife in Singapore. Police are very active and searched Japanese Hotels and residences, questioned several people and seized documents.

It is said, it is expected, many Japanese may leave for Japan as a result of the investigations.

SECRET MANOEUVRES?

It is reported that the British combined naval and airforce manoeuvres, to be held on December 13 to test the Defences of Singapore, will be held secretly.—Reuter.

Hindustani—National Language Of India

HOW IT SHOULD BE EVOLVED

A public meeting was held at Napoo Hall, Matunga on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha when Sjt. Premchand, the well-known Hindi writer, addressed the students of various classes held by the Sabha. Mr. S. A Brelvi presided.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi congratulated the Hindi Prachar Sabha and its workers on the progress they had made in popularising Hindi in Bombay. He particularly welcomed the fact that many women were taking advantage of the classes conducted by the Sabha. He said that a common language was one of the special signs of common nationalism. Hindi and Urdu were the only two languages, which were spoken or understood in most parts of the country, except the South. The Congress had decided that Hindustani should be the national language of India. But the truth was that there was no Hindustani language as such. Those who claimed to speak Hindustani in reality either spoke Urdu or Hindi and those who spoke Urdu showed a tendency to use an increasing number of Arabic and Persian words while those, who spoke Hindi tended to use more and more Sanskrit words. If this tendency continued for some time, Urdu and Hindi, which were more use one common language would become two quite distinct languages —Hindi for Hindus Urdu for Muslims—and the purpose they had in view that all Indians should use on common language would be frustrated.

TWO SCRIPTS.

One of the principal reasons for the present unfortunate state of thing was that both Urdu and Hindi had two different scripts. If they were sincere in their desire to see that both Hindus and Muslims should speak a common language if was their duty to see that the growing differences between Hindi and Urdu should be progressively eliminated. This Mr. Brelvi said, could be done in two ways. The first was that every Hindu or Muslim boy should be taught both Nagri and Persian scripts so that he would learn and understand both the languages and thus gradually Hindi and Urdu would jointly evolve into Hindustani. The other remedy was to see that for scientific terminology and for words of daily use, as far as possible no Sanskrit and Arabic or Persian equivalents should be adopted. If it was at all necessary to use Sanskrit Arabic or Persian equivalents, the latter must be made common to both Hindi and Urdu. Personally, Mr. Brelvi said, he saw no reason why for the purposes mentioned English or Latin equivalents should not be incorporated in both Hindi and Urdu. For instance, he did not prefer using Sanskrit or Arabic equivalents for such words as "aeroplane," "motor car", "radio," "station", "atom", "molecule", "oxygen" and the like. If Hindustani was to be evolved as the National language of India, it was the duty of the Indian National Congress to establish a Hindustani Academy whose functions should be to seek to minimise, if not eliminate, the existing differences between Hindi and Urdu and to prepare a list of scientific terms and words of ordinary use, which, whether derived from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, English or any other language, should be incorporated both in Hindi and Urdu.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HINDI AND URDU.

Sjt. Premchand was agreeably surprised to see so much enthusiasm for Hindi in Bombay. He did not think there was any essential difference between Hindi and Urdu. The difficulty of learning these languages was their idioms and the fact that they had different genders even for inanimate things. He was of opinion that an important and radical reform would be to have only one gender for inanimate nouns. He drew attention to the remarkable progress Hindi had made throughout the country during the last three decades. Before that period, in Northern India Hindi was chiefly used by women for writing letters to their husbands who also to please their wives wrote letters in that language. Otherwise the language used by Hindus as well as Muslims was Urdu. He deplored the latter day tendency to import more and more Sanskrit words in Hindi. If Hindi was to become popular, the words used must be such as would be understood by the bulk of the people. His own view was that the majority of words in Hindi would, as hitherto, continue to be those used in Urdu language. He agreed with Mr. Brelvi that the best way to evolve a common national language was to have common words for both Hindi and Urdu from whichever language they were derived. But this could only be done if a common dictionary for use both by Hindi and Urdu speaking people was prepared.

Several students, including a lady student, addressed the meeting in Hindi and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the president Sjt. Premchand.

KAKORI PRISONER ABANDONS HUNGER-STRIKE

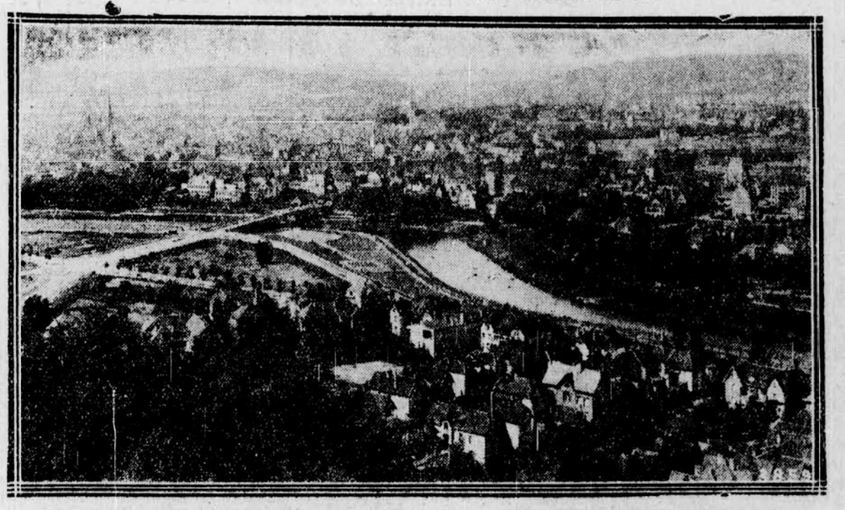
Sequel To U. P Govt.'s Conceding Demands

(From Our Correspondent.)

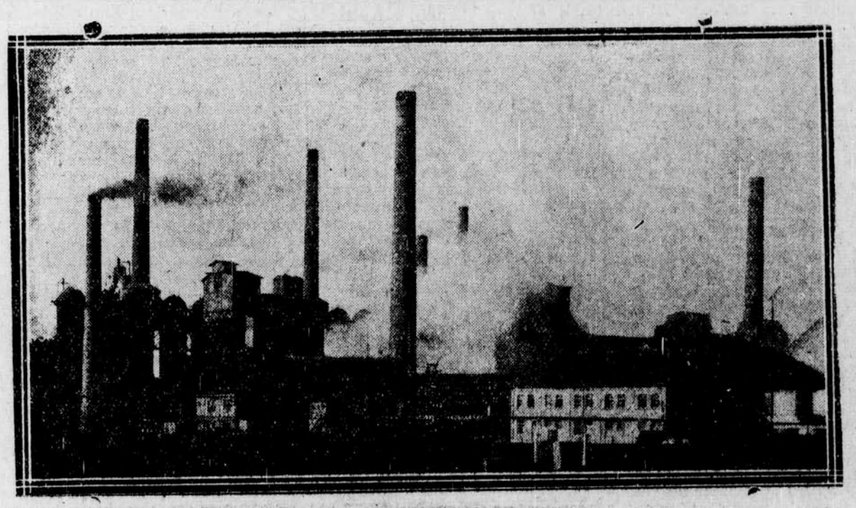
LUCKNOW (By Mail).

Jogeshchandra Chatterji, a Kakori case convict, who was sentenced for transportation for life and is at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in Agra Central Jail, has given up his hunger-strike just on the 142nd day. It is understood that U. P. Government has conceded after all to the prisoner his demands. But, on account of his long hunger-strike lasting for about five months, Sjt. Chatterji has gone down much in his health. It is hoped that the Government would see that he is taken to the hospital and given proper medical facilities which were denied to him, it is alleged, during the time he was on hunger-strike.

WILL SAAR REVERT TO GERMANY?



A panoramic view of Saar-brucken, leading town in Saar Territory, where the plebiscite will be held shortly under the aegis of the League of Nations Commission, to decide the point whether the Territory will revert to Germany or not.



Iron Works at Dillingen, in Saar Territory.

150 CRORES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Madras Govt. Appoints Special Officer For Investigation

MADRAS (By Mail)

The Madras Government have appointed Mr. W. R. S Sathianathan, I C S as Special Officer to investigate and report on indebtedness of Agriculturists in this Presidency. He will work under the Board of Revenue.

According to the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee the total indebtedness in this Presidency amounted in 1930 to 150 crores of rupees, the bulk of it being agricultural.

NEED FOR MORE DATA

Rao Bahadur T A Ramalingam Chettiyar, M L C has introduced in the Legislative Council a Debt Conciliation Bill, the main features of which are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

The Government are unable to agree without more definite data that legislation aiming at debt conciliation is the proper or the only remedy.

QUESTIONNAIRE

They have, therefore decided to appoint a Special Officer who will enquire into and report on the following points and on any others which he may consider necessary:—

(1) To what extent indebtedness prevails among agriculturists;

(2) How the present depression in value of land and the fall in prices have affected the position of the agriculturists;

(3) How far compulsory recovery of debts through courts has affected the position of agriculturists who have incurred debts;

(4) What facilities are now afforded by Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies to agriculturists;

(5) Whether conciliation in the matter of discharge of debts is now being resorted to and, if so to what extent;

(6) To what extent property has been mortgaged by agriculturists as security for debts and how much land has changed hands during the last four years; and how much thereof went to non-cultivating classes.

(7) Whether legislation on the lines of the Debt Conciliation Bill for the establishment of Conciliati... is really necessary for the relief of agriculturists and whether there is any demand for such legislation by them; and, if so whether the scope of legislation should be limited only to debts on land or should include all debts of agriculturists;

(8) Whether such legislation is likely to curtail the facilities that now exist for borrowing; and

(9) Whether in case legislation is considered unnecessary there is any other possibility of affording relief to agriculturists debtors.

The Special Officer's term of office will be for a period of six-months and he will tour throughout the Presidency for the purpose of collecting evidence.

He may issue a questionnaire on the points mentioned in paragraph 4 above and any others which may arise in the course of his investigation.—A. P.

SWEDISH FORCE NOT PARTICIPATING?

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Dutch Government accepted the League's invitation to send Dutch troops to participate in the international force of the Saar but enquiry made by Reuter at Stockholm whether the Swedish force is participating as reported met with the denial of any official negotiations that connection has been initiated.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FORCE FOR SAAR

GENEVA, Dec. 8.

It is almost certain that International force for the Saar will number 4,000 and will be as mobile as possible under the British Commander-in-Chief, as Britain will send the largest contingent.—Reuter's Special.

A. I. PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW (By Mail).

The All-India Press Workers' Conference will be held at Lucknow on December 29 and 30.

A Reception Committee has been formed to make the necessary arrangements. Babu Vishwanath has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Gopi Krishna Arora as its Secretary.

The object of this conference is to form a central organisation of the press workers and formulate its demands.

STOP PRESS.

RESENTMENT AT LATEST DECREE.

ROME, Dec. 9.

Considerable resentment is felt in Italy, especially in the industrial north, against the Government's new financial decrees which is considered to be another indication of serious foreign exchange situation in Italy. During the past three months Italy lost gold reserves amounting to £13,500,000, decreasing the gold reserve with Bank of Italy to 40 per cent. which limit was allowed by the statute.

It has been decreed that all payments in foreign currencies for the goods exported from Italy must be handed to the National Institute of Foreign Exchanges and a committee is being established to control prices of Italian exports. There are at present no restrictions on the import or export of gold.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV SITUATION

GENEVA, Dec. 9.

Yugoslavia's decision to discontinue the expulsion of Hungarian citizens has brought some relief in the tense Yugoslav Hungarian situation. The advice tendered by Capt. Eden yesterday has doubtless contributed largely to the decision of Yugoslav authorities. Meanwhile members of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente express dissatisfaction with the speeches of the League Council, and feel that the evidence submitted in the Yugoslavia memorial completely overlooked and refuse to be placated with mere platonic condemnationu of the crime.

It is believed the Yugoslavia nation hitherto kept in restraint by police and the confidence that the League would see justice done. Yugoslavia delegates and their allies to-day had long interviews with M. Laval whom they sought to convince of the gravity of the situation.—Reuter.

Congressmen Take To Village Organisation

PEASANTS UNION FORMED IN MANGALORE

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Dec. 6.

The Assembly election campaign was the main political activity in these districts immediately after the session of the Indian National Congrss in Bombay. Almost all the known Congressmen were engaged in it and were carrying on a vigorous propaganda throughout the district canvassing support to the Congress candidate and explaining the Congress resolution on the subject. The thumping success of Mr. Samuel Aaron over his Sanatanist and land-lord rival created great satisfaction and the reports of similar success from all over the country galvanised the dormant enthusiasm of Congressmen who had been looking forward to something turning up to put them in action again.

WHAT NEXT?

The Assembly elections came. They have had a glorious ending. But what next? This seems to be the question that is uppermost on the lips of every Congressman. The Village Industries Association idea has not created much enthusiasm and the absence of any concrete proposals laying down clearly the method of approach it has come as a great disappointment.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The return of Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, however, has proved opportune. Local Congress workers expect great things from her, especially as she intends to make her home-town her headquarters for some time to come at least. Local Congress workers were having almost daily conferences with her as to the future programme of organisational work. It is understood that as a result of continuous mutual discussions certain definite proposals embodying a programme of work have been evolved. These proposals, I am told, are being considered by the local Congress Committee. The decision of the Committee is awaited with interest, though it seems rather proolematical as to whether the Committee will accept them as its own programme. In any case they have the support of a large section of Congress workers here and they are not slow in declaring that they constitute the only programme on which any abiding work can be undertaken.

PEASANTS AND STUDENTS.

In the mean time a Peasants' Union has already been formed and a programme suitable to local conditions is being chalked out. As yet the Union is in its initial stages only. But it has attracted great attention The idea seems to have caught on and is being enthusiastically taken up.

The student community also in showing some life and the dying embers of the local Students' Union has begun to show signs of new blaze. Current economic and Social Theories have entered their world also and there is great demand for Socialist literature. The students are eager to get as much knowledge on these subjects as possible.

STUDY CLASS FORMED.

They approached Srimati Kamaladevi and the result has been that a Students' Study Circle has been formed. Many students attend the classes and evince keen interest in the discussions and discourses. Srimati Kamaladevi is giving a series of discourses on economic theories.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO KAMALADEVI.

Srimati Kamaladevi has been invited to open the Tamil Nadu Political Conference which meets at Vellore on the 23rd instant. Taking advantage of the occasion the Vellore Municipality has decided to present an address to her when she visits the town.

SETH ANANDILAL HIGH SCHOOL

Sir H. Beauchamp Opens School Building

A Nawalgarh correspondent writes:—

On Tuesday (4th inst.) the opening ceremony of the High School Building at Nawalgarh, Jaipur State was held under the presidentship of Lt. Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, Vice-President, Council of State, Jaipur.

SCHOOL REPORT.

In the course of the report that was read out to the meeting it was stated:—

On the 16th June, 1921. Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj approached Seth Anandi Lal Podar in connection with a subscription to the Tilak Memorial Fund. Seth Anandi Lal readily contributed two lacs of rupees to this Fund on condition that the amount should be spent for education in Shekhawati, Jaipur State.

With a view to producing a strong and sturdy race of boys who might have a better outlook and better ideals before them, the Trustees of the Fund on the 11th May 1922, established a residential school called "The Shekhawati Brahmacharyashram" at Nawalgarh, a society for the propagation of education in Rajputana.

SCHOOL BUILDING.

The school building has been constructed by Seth Anandi Lal Podar at a cost of approximately a lac of rupees. This palatial structure has been designed after the Seth Anandi Lal Podar High School at Santa Cruz in Bombay which is considered one of the best high school buildings in Bombay Presidency.

Football and volleyball are compulsory and the students of this school have been participating in the Inter-school and College Tournament, Jaipur State, for the last two years with progressive results, gaining six certificates of honour last year and ten in the present one.

In the course of his address, welcoming Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John and H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, Seth Anandi Lal said:—

At present there are 300 boys in the school and the demand for admission is increasing every day. The funds at the disposal of the Society amount to about four lacs of rupees and in addition thereto the present building costing about one lac of rupees has been handed over by me to the Trustees for the use of the School, I can only say that in doing this I have done nothing more than what I ought to do as a citizen.

I leave it to the people to judge what measure of success the school has attained.

UNITY CONFERENCE TO MEET IN APRIL

Branches And Representation On Central Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Unity Board which was held recently at Lucknow, has decided to hold the annual session of the Unity Conference at Lucknow in April 1935. For this purpose the Executive Committee is again meeting at Lucknow sometime in January just after Ramzan to discuss the details of the arrangements in connection with the conference.

It is also understood that several applications have been received by the Board office from the newly started branches of the Unity Board in the province for representation on the Central Unity Board. But as it could not be done without amending the constitution, a committee has been appointed to recommend the necessary changes in the constitution so as to allow the representation of these branches. The committee has been asked to report when the Executive Committee meets in January.

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(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C A I B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A C. I. I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F I S A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L C C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course. as that Profession is overcrowded

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Re-opening Of Indian Mints To Silver

INDIAN CHAMBERS' FEDERATION NOT COMMITTED TO IT

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your second leading article on the subject of "Re-opening of Indian Mints to Silver" in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 30th November, 1934, you made certain remarks about the Federation and its members, which necessitated my addressing you this communication. You are probably ignorant of the procedure which the Committee of the Federation have to follow in matters affecting the economic interests of the whole country. The initiative for making the suggestion with a view to raise the internal price level did not emanate from the Committee of the Federation, nor from any affiliated body from Bombay or Calcutta, but it was suggested by an important member body, and in accordance with the usual procedure, views of the member bodies all over India are being ascertained. It is, therefore, incorrect to assume that the Committee of the Federation are in favour of such a move. In fact the views of the member bodies so far received from various quarters are still to be considered by the Committee before they decide upon the question. I am sure, in fairness to the members of the Committee whom you chose to criticise in your said article, you will publish this in a prominent place to clear up any misunderstandings which might have been formed in the minds of the public after the perusal of your article.—Yours etc.,

D.G. MULHERKAR,
Secretary,
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industtr.
Ahmedabad; Dec. 7.

Bombay Municipal City Guards

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was really amused to find that Prof. Rao, moved a resolution, seeking Government help for establishing "City Guards" for Bombay to be helpful to the Police, during riots etc. The Corporation adopted the motion. I do not understand the meaning in approaching Government. Very likely the Government will reply expressing its inability to do anything in the matter. I had the privilege of being in charge of over 3,000 volunteers under the Citizens Peace Committee, during the riots, when Dr. Deshmukh was the Mayor. After the riots were over, it was decided to have permanent guards for the City; a Small Sub-Committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations. The main principles were accepted, but the matter, unfortunately, was then dropped, due to the annual election of the Mayor, and the new Mayor not showing the same Zeal. Having worked during the riots referred to above, and the Parsee-Hindu trouble and the Dharavi riots, I believe the right course for the Corporation is to enlist volunteers, organize them, train them, and then once a decent number is enlisted, approach the Government for such recognition, as may be necessary. Personally, I have found that the Police authorities co-operate splendidly on all such occasions, and there is absolutely no meaning in approaching Government at this stage. Let the old idea be carried out. A mixed corps of volunteers, with no political or communal bias, is an urgent necessity in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DESAI.

Kathiawad Coastal Traffic

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of very great regret that the executive body of the B. I. S. N. Company, Ltd., have reduced the number of inward and outward steamers running between Bombay and Karachi and calling at Porbander from two to one a week.

For long, steamers were available at Porbander twice a week for Bombay and Karachi; and now the necessity for more steamers available for travelling is keenly felt looking to the present depression in trade, as the voyage by a steamer is cheaper and quicker, in comparison with train-journey all the way from Kathiawar to Bombay or Karachi.

Kathiawar public are anxiously awaiting the sympathetic attitude of the Company and the renewal of the old arrangement, as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTIKUMAR T. RAJA.

Umbargaon Taluka Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your esteemed paper to ventilate a public grievance re: the Taluka and District Boards Elections in Umbergaon Taluka in Thana District. Owing to the defective practice of enlisting the voters, which allows no time or scrutiny of the amended list, many persons have enlisted themselves and their helpers as voters for the Taluka Board Elections without even the semblance of any qualification. The new inflation in the voters' list shows that either "the revenues of Government have increased fourfold," or the old lists were incomplete; for the franchise is not lowered as yet, but the voters have quadrupled.

In order to minimise the risk of fraud and suspicion, I suggest the following tentative plan for future:

(i) A committee of local gentlemen including the Mahalkari be appointed to examine the claims of voters.

(ii) The amended list of voters must be kept in public places for at least a fortnight before it is printed as final.

(iii) Separate boxes for candidates must be kept and their respective symbols be posted over their boxes; and the voters be given slips or cards to drop into the box of their candidate.—Yours, etc.,

VOTER.

Umbargaon, Dec. 6.

"Is Aluminium Poisonous?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With great interest I have read the controversy on the above subject. The thing that struck me most was that no body from either side has given any definite example to prove his case. Those who have defended the metal have been harping on 'pure' metal and the dangers arising out of using salts or weak acids and the like stuff, which is not practicable and therefore mere bunkum. It will not be out of place and will be a very good reply to Mr. Martin's reward of Rs. 1,000 to point out for the interest of every one interested that about thirty months ago Dr. Khan Chand Dev, M.D., of Lahore wrote a series of about five or six articles in the "Tribune" of Lahore. Therein Dr. Khan Chand Dev had given hundreds of interesting examples and the results of many experiments carried out on human beings as well as various lower animals. His long list included rats, rabbits and guinea-pigs too. Also there was a reference to his personal experience in the "Special Jail" Gujrat (Punjab). There was a strong plea for replacing the Jail utensils of aluminium by some better metal like iron, etc. As far as I remember Dr. Khan Chand Dev received a number of very interesting letters from various people from all parts of the country, and all were in support of his writtings. Some of his articles were translated into Hindi and published in one or the leading dailies of India. I do not remember if it was "Tej" or "Arjun."

I shall request Messrs. Martin and D'Avoine to read the above articles and then answer the attacks on aluminium.

It is a question of commonsense that poor people in India have no means of telling if this or that pot is 'pure' or 'impure' aluminium.—Yours, etc.,

D. Y. DEV.

London, W.1,
England, Nov. 29.

Look At This Picture And At That !

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos of the report published in your valued columns of recent date regarding Mira Ben's visit to the United States and her delight at the democratic atmosphere prevailing at the White House, your readers will be greatly interested to read the following pleasing anecdote demonstrating marked contrast to the democratic bearing of high public officers in the great and prosperous American Republic towards its humblest citizens as against the attitude of British public officials towards even the most respected of Indians like Gandhiji and Mr. Bose of Calcutta; the former as reported in yesterday's papers has been refused permission by the Government to visit the Frontier Province the people whereof are most anxious to see him and seek his advice and the latter has been subjected to quite humiliating treatment regardless of his bereavement.

The writer of the aforesaid delightful anecdote of American statesman was staying at White House when the incident related therein occurred and he says:—

"The evening before I left Washington an incident occurred, illustrating very perfectly the character of the man. For two days my large painting had been on exhibition, upon its completion, in the East Room which had been thronged with visitors. Late in the afternoon of the second day, the 'black-horse-cavalry' escort drew up as usual in front of the portico, preparatory to the President's leaving for the 'Soldiers' Home' where he spent the mid-summer nights. While the carriage was waiting, I looked around for him, wishing to say a farewell word.....Presently I saw him standing half-way between the portico and the gateway leading to the War Department, learning against the iron fence—one arm thrown over the railing and one foot on the stone coping which supports it evidently having been intercepted on his way in from the War Department, by a plain-looking man who was giving him very diffidently, an account of a defficiency which he had been unable to have rectified.

"While waiting I walked out leosurely to the President's side. He said very little to the man, but was intently studying the expression of his face while he was narrating his trouble.

"When he had finished, Mr. Lincoln said to him 'Have you a blank card?' The man searched his pockets but finding none, a gentleman standing near, who had overheard the question, came forward and said, 'Here is one, Mr. President.'

"Several persons had, in the meantime gathered around. Taking the card, and a pencil Mr. Lincoln sat down upon the stone coping which is not more than five inches above the pavement, presenting almost the appearance of sitting upon the pavement itself and wrote an order upon the card to the proper official to 'examine this man's case.'

"While writing this I observed several persons passing down the promenade, smiling at each other, at what I presume they thought the undignified appearance of the Head of the Nation who, however, seemed utterly unconscious, either of any impropriety in the action or of attracting any attention.

"To me it was not only a touching picture of the native goodness of the man but of innate nobility of character exemplied not so much by a disregard of conventionalities as in unconsciousness that there 'could' be any breach of etiquette or dignity in the manner of an honest attempt to serve or secure justice to a citizen of the Republic, however humble he may be."—"Life of Lincoln."

Can ahy one imagine such an incident as above ever happening at Viceregal Lodge or at Government House in Bombay or any Indian city?—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

New Reform Proposals.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Kindly grant me a little space for a few remarks on the J.P.C. Report. It is from the pen of one who is in sympathy with India's aspirations. I find it is impossible to agree with Sir A. P. Patro who said the other day in the course of an address at the Youth Club of Madras, that he "did not agree the Report was conceived in a spirit of distrust in India." On the Committee's own admission, it is clear that practically all the safeguards to which such strong exception has been taken by Indians of all-castes and creeds, have been inserted in these "recommendations" because of this "spirit of distrust". I would like to say further at the outset, that unless the New India Reform Bill is drafted in a more liberal spirit, and in a manner which will at least meet the demands of those who submitted the Joint Memorandum. India in a few years may be considered as a "lost dominion". These reforms as proposed by J.P.C would be quite acceptable about 20 years ago but they are now at least 20 years overdue and a resolution in the next Assembly strongly condemning the Proposals as wholly unsatisfactory would be both right and proper. But while this is my considered opinion. I do not agree with some of the rather extravagant views that appear almost daily in a section of the Indian Press.

The Reforms proposals have been the target of violent criticism from all quarters. Indeed, so great has been this volume of adverse criticism that our Indian friends moderate and extremist have apparently forgotten, or have ignored the enormous advance in the direction of real democracy and self-government that the proposals envisage. Never was the co-operation of the people more essential than at the present time: a time which, though full of difficulties, yet teems with golden opportunities both in the political and in the economic sphere, which, if they are seized now, must have the most far-reaching effect on the future of this great country.

The magnitude of the advance towards complete democracy will be evident from the fact that the proposals, for example, recommend the enfranchisement of no less than 15 per cent. of the entire population of Bengal with a population of 45 million, as against 2 1/2 per cent. who are now enfranchised under the present constitution.

Under the new proposals, actually one out of every three of the whole adult population of the province of Bengal both male and female will receive the vote. Yet we are asked to believe that the Reforms are "more reactionary than the Montagu Reforms", and that they should be rejected because they are an "insult to the country" etc., etc. When we consider further the appalling backwardness of some of the provinces in the matter of education—only one person in 10 of the adult population is literate—it may reasonably be argued that the advance in the direction of democracy goes dangerously far.

When we glance at the advance in the direction of self-Government which the new proposals contemplate, we find that here again the advance is equally great. Under the Reforms the provinces will become "autonomous units," the Government being administered by a Governor, representing the King Emperor, acting on the advice of a Council of Indian Ministers, wholly 'responsible to the Legislatures of the provinces." Note further that the members of the Legislatures will be elected in all cases by the votes of those who have been enfranchised under the wide system of franchise to which I have just referred. And it is important also to emphasize that not one official will be eligible for election, and that the "official bloc" in the Councils will be entirely abolished. Yet the "Congress Press" asks Indians to "reject" the Reforms as "wholly useless" and "not worth looking at."

Some of our socialist and communist friends are still more violent, and point towards Russia, where there is "no parliament" at all.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that this wholesale condemnation of the proposals is entirely due to a failure to read the proposals carefully and fairly, or to a complete incapacity to appreciate what is actually proposed.

Equally violent criticisms have been directed against the so-called "Safeguards" which have been incorporated in the constitutional proposals. These safeguards empower the Governor (who in many cases will be an Indian) while administering ordinarily according to the advice of his ministers, in certain grave eventualities to disregard their advice, and to act on his own initiative. The powers can be exercised for example to prevent the peace of the country from being gravely endangered and to safeguard the financial stability of the province and the legitimate interests of the minority communities.

Our Congress friends ignore the fact that such safeguards are considered necessary in every country in the world when such drastic changes are made in the constitution as are now contemplated under the Indian Reforms, until it has been seen what will be the effect of those changes and how the new constitution will work.

But what is the alternative, if these proposals are rejected? The Congress demand comes to this. India is to have forthwith the unfettered control in all matters of internal and external administration, together with the freedom to walk out of the Empire at a moment's notice, and all this at a time when India does not possess an army of her own to protect her frontiers, and not a navy to safeguard her shores.

Whatever the future may hold in store, we cannot but feel that for India (with her vast problems of race and communities, her violently conflicting communal views and interests and her very difficult problem of defence) to be too hasty in assuming complete control of all her affairs would be but to court immediate and irreparable disaster.

Fortunately, the vast majority of politically minded Indians of all communities are in favour of accepting the Reforms and work for more. The very extravagance of the Congress demands is creating a reaction in favour of the Reforms proposals of the J.P.C.

I am very glad to note that some Congress leaders like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has said that the "Congress is determined to work the constitution." he denies that Congress is out to "wreck the constitution." The whole country seems determined to put in force Tilak's formula namely "accept the Reforms and clamour for more". That is the only sane policy.—Yours etc.

KHADI, SUN OF INDUSTRIAL SOLAR SYSTEM

(Continued from page 1.)

into it, the more I find myself out of my depth.

COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

"In a sense, the work is much more difficult than Khadi, which does not in any way offer a complicated problem. You have simply to exclude all foreign and machine-made cloth, and you have established Khadi on a secure foundation. But here, the field is vast, there is such an infinite variety of industries to handle and organise that it will tax all our business talent, expert knowledge and scientific training. It cannot be achieved without hard toil, incessant endeavour and application of all our business and scientific abilities to this supreme purpose.

TRAGIC IGNORANCE.

"Thus I sent a questionaire to several of our well-known doctors and chemists, asking them to enlighten me on the chemical analysis and indifferent food values of polished and unpolished rice, jaggery and sugar, and so on. Many friends, I am thankful to say, have immediately responded, but only to confess that there has been no research in some of the directions I had inquired about. Is it not a tragedy that no scientist should be able to give me the chemical analysis of such a simple article as "gur?"

"The reason is that we have not thought of the villager . Take the case of honey. I am told that in foreign countries such a careful analysis of honey is made that no sample which fails to satisfy a particular test is bottled for the market. In India we have got vast resources for the production of the finest honey, but we have not such expert knowledge in the matter.

"An esteemed doctor friend writes to say that in his hospital at any rate, polished rice is taboo and that it has been proved after experiments on rats and other animals that polished rice is harmful. But why have not all the medical men published the results of their investigation and experiment and joined in declaring the use of such rice as positively harmful?

"I have just by one or two instances indicated my difficulty. What sort of an organisation should I have? What kinds of laboratory research shall we have to go in for? We shall need a number of scientists and chemists prepared to lay not only their expert knowledge at our disposal, but to sit down in our laboratories and to devote hours of time, free of charge, to experiments in the directions I have indicated. We shall have not only to publish the results from time to time, but we shall have to inspect and certify various products

TASK AHEAD.

"Also, we shall have to find out whether the villager who produces an article or food stuff rests content with exporting it and with using a cheap substitute imported from outside. We shall have to see that the villagers become first of all self-contained and then cater for the needs of the city-dwellers.

"For this purpose, we shall have to form district organisations, and where districts are too big to handle we may have to divide the districts into sub-districts. Each of these, some 250, should have an agent who will carry out a survey and submit a report in the terms of the instructions issued to him from the head office. These agents shall have to be full-timers and whole-hoggers, with a live faith in the programme and prepared immediately to make the necessary adjustment in their daily life. This work will certainly need money, but more than money, it will need men of strong faith and willing hands."—United Press.

The Honorary Secretary, the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association, Lahore, in a communication to the press, says that the Standing Committee of the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association will meet at Calcutta in the office of the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society on the 26th and 27th December, 1934.—A. P.

Abbas Tyabji's Tour In N. Gujerat

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE BY VILLAGERS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Throughout the whole of North Gujarat there is unprecedented awakening on account of the extenseive tour of Mr. Abbas Tyabji in the Kadi Prant. He was received at the Sheratha Ashram by Dr. Sumant Mehta who is organising the tour. The villagers, men and women gave him a great reception with music and at a huge meeting offered him a purse of Rs. 101 for organising Praja Mandal work. Mr. Tyabji stressed the need of joining the Mandal in large numbers in order to strengthen his hands. The Praja Mandal is on friendly terms with the Government and its aim is to secure for the citizens of Baroda State Government responsible to the people under the Gaekwad rule. There are innumerable occasions when the grievances of the people have got to be relieved and the Praja Mandal is the only association which can give the people proper advice and help.

From Sheratha Mr. Tyabji travelled all over the Kalol and Vijapur Talukas, inquiring about the condition of the people, their grievances and suggesting ways and means for improving their condition.

A huge meeting took place at Lodra of people belonging to the small Thakors who have their small States all along the river Sabarmati. These Thakors are under the Suzerain power of the Gaekwads , whereas those on the opposite bank of the river are under the Mahikantha Agency.

The subjects of these Thakors are suffering from innumerable grievances. They have to perform free labour for the Thakors under compulsion, they have to pay various dues.

Mr. Tyabji is accompanied by Dr. Sumant, Nawabzada Fakhruddin of Baroda one or two prominent pleaders from Baroda and a party of half a dozon local workers. The party then toured through the taluka for over a fortnight visiting 7 to 9 villages everyday, delivering lectures registering members in the Praja Mandal and advising people with regard to their difficulties. The party went through a district which is almost entirely inhabited by Thakardas. These people have remained almost illiterate inspite of the much boomed policy of the Baroda State with regard to free and compulsory education. They live in perpetual poverty, slaving for the money-lender who is omnipresent. There are very few Musalmans in this part of the country but those whom we saw were very ignorant and some of them did not know much about the most essential practices of Islam.

VILLAGERS' ENTHUSIASM

Some villages showed such enthusiasm that they started social service associations for village uplift.

At Kalol which is a taluka town there was a large meeting at night where the citizens offered a purse of Rs. 251 for taluka and general funds. On the whole the Kalol Taluka subscribed about Rs 1200 in purses and enrolled over 160 annual and permanent members of the Praja Mandal.

The Vijaypur Taluka responded very well expect for the Tluka town which is backward and disintegrated and it gave over Rs. 900 and enrolled roughly 480 members.

STRENUOUS PROGRAMME

On Sunday the 2nd December there was a sitting of the executive committee of the Praja Mandal where important resolutions were passed with regard to the future programme of the Praja Mandal.

The daily programme of the tour is a very strenuous one. In these cold days the party wakes up at 5-30 and at 7 it starts the tour in a motor bus. The party consists of from 10 to 12 workers and the visits last right upto to noon when during three hours they dine hold a meeting and rest. At three they start again and reach their last village lage at about 8 or 9 P. mM. and after the meeting and dinner they retire to rest about 11 P. M .

The propagandist work done during the fortnight has been wonderful and there has been a definite awakening all round. The last work done was to lay the foundation stone of the building for village uplift at Nardipur.

Throughout the tour the workers of the Unava Ashram did remarkably efficient work organising the meetings and arranging the resting camps. Thus during a fortnight the two talukas of this huge district of the Kadi Prant have received immense awakening.

The workers of both these talukas under the leadership of Natwarlal and Vithaldas had organised the whole work in which they were helped by the workers of Sheratha Ashram, but as mentioned before, the contribution of the Unava Ashram was unique.

The party did not always experience a hearty welcome. There were villages under the thumb of local leaders who actually asked the party to go away. In such villages huge meetings were held inspite of the local leaders. There were places in which we were housed in what were no better than pig-stys. We were served with food which nearly burnt our mouths but the joy of being of some service to the villagers made us forget the inconveniences and incivilities of this eventful journey.

Jubbulpore Municipality Congratulated

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, Dec. 5.

A special meeting of the Broach Municipality was held on Sunday last. Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai presided. Mr. Motilal Hargovindas Vin moved that the Broach Municipality congratulates the members and president of the Jubbulpore Municipality for their courage in opposing Government's attempt to interfere with the internal management." The resolution was carried by 13 votes to 3. Messrs. Keshavlal Dave and Thakorlal Chokst opposed the resolution but their efforts proved fruitless.

PUBLIC WASTE STOPPED

The committee of management had taken-up the construction of the "Chhipoadi Gandhi" road. Now this work has been stopped by the Municipality. In the opinion of the municipality this work was a huge waste of public money, as the construction had caused great nuisance to the shopkeepers. There was also the danger of water being collected in gutters. The Assistant Engineer to the Government of Bombay Mr. Mahida also inspected the road with the president, Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai, and remarked that it was not as it ought to be.

CASES OF THEFTS

Many cases of thefts are recorded this month. On Sunday last the shop of Mr. Usuf Mohammad Gandhi was laid upon and the three tins of saffron and some cash were stolen from the shop. Katopore Bazar is a thickly populated main Bazar of Broach.

MEN WELCOME WOMEN'S CO-OPERATION

World Needs Pooling Of Best Brains Of Both

A woman who has herself reached a position of international importance described to a 'News Chronicle" representative the illimitable field for women in world affairs.

She is Dorothy A. Heneker, a Canadian, Director of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. The chief European office of the federation was recently moved from Geneva to London.

Miss Heneker has returned from a six weeks' tour of eight European countries.

In Sweden she founded three new clubs in a week, and in Latvia, Lithuania and Denmark prepared the ground for the foundation of clubs after Christmas.

ENDLESS SCOPE.

"What the world needs to-day," she told me, "is a pooling of the best brains of men and women. Women can go as far as men, but they must be trained."

The Federation method is to found study groups in every club, in which women discuss practical economic problems and learn to express their ideas before an audience.

"There is endless scope for women in municipal and industrial work," declared Miss Heneker.

"Men welcome the chance of co-operation when they realise they are dealing with qualified women.

100,00 MEMBERS.

"Women are all over the world awaking to a realisation of how acutely world problems affect them and of their peculiar responsibilities and powers."

The Federation, founded only four years ago has a membership of over 100,000 women in 22 countries Italian women are especially keen.

At a recent international competition, open to men and women, to design an emblem for the Federation, the first three prizes were won by men.

I asked Miss Heneker how she felt about this.

"I am very much amused by it," she answered. "But it doesn't prove a thing!"

Balkans, Home Of Secret Societies

"Imro," Forty Year Old Organisation, Working For Macedonian Autonomy, Is Best Known And Most Powerful Of All

Intense emotional patriotism, nurtured by underground secret societies, is largely accountable for the recent assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, in the opinion of some Eastern European political observers. Certainly these societies have opposed the dictatorship of the murdered King ever since it came into being in 1929, and have been involved in the deepest of Balkan intrigue and terrorism.

To understand Hrvatski Ustasha, the organization composed, in the main, of Croatians which it is reported, will claim full responsibility for the assassination, it is necessary to turn to the history of Bulgaria. In 1912, she was the most powerful State in the Balkans. In 1918, shorn of her power and prestige, she was the weakest, after having been forced to stand by and watch Serbia annex Macedonia, in 1913. Although there has been an attempt in Bulgaria since the "coup" of May, 1934, to destroy the power of the more extreme Macedonian groups, they have continued to keep up a feud with Yugoslavia. The chief objective of Imro (Interna Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) is perpetuation of that feud.

Imro, which is said to be the model for Ustasha, was formed in 1893 under the leadership of one Ivan Michailov, the most detested, adored, and feared man in the Balkan States. Far from being a roving band of marauders, it is a well-organized political entity with its own by-laws and constitution. Its specific aim is the assumption of autonomy for Macedonia, taken in 1913 from Greece by Serbia.

HIGHLY SECRETIVE.

It is so highly secretive that one member of the Imro may encounter a brother Imro without either realizing the membership of the other. They have their own convention in Macedonia, the only meeting-place that is considered legal. Delegates are chosen from the various districts of Macedonia. The conglomeration of ingredients in the "Macedonian Salad" familiar in American restaurants is indicative of the diversity of these districts. At the meetings those meriting honour in their consecration to the "movement" are rewarded, and a full financial report is given.

Voluntary contributions support the organization. The instance of the poverty-stricken old woman who, despite the fact that her father, husband, and brother had died in the service of the organization, resurrected the remaining jewelry, a family heirloom, and sold it to donate her bit, serves to illustrate the loyalty which actuates the members.

Membership also is voluntary. There is no age limit. There are boys of eighteen and men of eighty. Women participate actively. In Bulgaria, a young girl married a Bulgarian officer, but later moved to Skopie, in Serbia, and established herself as a modiste. Although this was her rightful profession, and she soon became the dressmaker for the wives of Serbian Army officers, she was regarded with suspicion. This did not prevent her from promenading on her day of rest with a gun, concealed beneath her dress. When she encountered the particular traitor assigned as her victim she shot him and turned the gun upon herself fatally. Again, in 1925, a former follower who had proved false to the cause, Fonitza, by name, was killed by the present wife of the fugitive Michailov.

AMERICA ONCE INVOLVED.

Every act committed in the name of Imro is duly reported to the League of Nations. Even the United States has figured in the controversy, through no design of its own. Several years ago, the official in charge of the American Consulate in Bulgaria was visited by a man who, upon entering the office, inquired as to the ownership of the building. Being told that it was the property of the United States, he whipped a gun from his pocket and shot himself. A search of the contents of his clothes revealed his will, appointing the American Consul his executor, and directing him to sell the dead man's property, take the money, and give it to the Imro movement. Although the money eventually went to the Bulgarian Government, the suicide had chosen the most dramatic means he knew to further the movement.

By this fervent organization, and by its offshot, Ustasha, King Alexander, it is alleged, has been doomed since the day of his "coup detat" in 1929. According to an informant whose identity cannot be revealed, before the "coup" the populace might have regarded the King as nothing more than a figure-head, but, when he made himself dictator, he automatically accepted the responsibility for all the oppressions deemed necessary to nationalize Yugoslavio. It is said that he was found guilty by "courts of justice" in both societies, and sentenced to death.

European observers have attributed the existence of these, and other terrorist groups, in large part, to the ruthless suppression of minorities in Eastern and Central Europe, which the treaties following the World War were designed to wipe out, but did not. They predict that the societies will continue to flourish until the late Alexander's policies of subordinating racial traditions to nationalization of Yugoslavia are altered radically.—"Literary Digest."

REAL SECRETS OF PLANT LIFE

Prof. Voronoff's Tributes To Sir J. C. Bose's Inventions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Prof. Voronoff, the eminent physiologist immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, paid a visit to the Bose Research Institute watching in detail the marvels of the inner activities of life which have for the first time been revealed by Sir J. C. Bose by the introspective method combined in a unique manner with the unimaginable sensitiveness of the various instruments invented and constructed at the Institute. Sir J. C. Bose's work has, according to the distinguished visitor, created the most profound impression in the present biological outlook, opening out vast possibilities in various directions. But the professor said, the experimental methods were so incredibly fine that one could hardly believe in their possibility until one saw the workings with one's own eyes.

GREATEST IMPRESSION.

In describing his impressions of his visit to the Institution, Dr. Voronoff writes:

"One of the objects of my visit to the East was to see Sir J. C. Bose, the eminent biologist and I may say that my visit to the Bose Research Institute gave me the greatest impression of my life. Though I have read all his works and was greatly impressed by them, yet that impression is nothing compared to what I felt when I critically followed step by step the different stages of the actual demonstrations in some of which I actually took a part. I saw by means of his marvellously delicate instruments the carbon assimilation of plants, the growth of plants, the affects of drugs on automatic pulsations in plants, the exact measurement of the speed of excitation in plants analogous to nervous impulse in animals, the mechanism of ascent of sap and numerous other vital activities in plants recorded by some of his instruments which magnify several million times.

"Sir J. C. Bose who is justly famous in the West, has found the real secrets of the inner life of plants which I regard as one of the most marvellous discoveries in biology".—United Press.

DAUGHTERS VERSUS ALLEGED MISTRESS

Interesting Civil Suit For Possession Of Estate

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 8.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, is engaged in hearing an interesting suit filed by Godavaribai and Sonubai alias Parvatibai, two daughters of Hari Bahiru Narke, against Tahubai (alleged by the plaintiffs to be the mistress of their deceased father) and Dattatraya Krishna Thorat, son-in-law of the first defendant, for a declaration that the plaintiffs are the only rightful heirs to the family estate, which, according to the plaintiffs has been illegally taken possession of and misappropriated by the defendants.

HISTORY OF CASE

It is stated that Godavaribai, the first plaintiff aged about 13, was married to one Baburao Krishnaji of Kolhapur in the lifetime of her deceased father. Sonubai (40) second plaintiff, who is deceased's daughter by the first wife, was married to one Hari Pinjare. Their father Hari Bahiru Narke had not married Tanubai, the first defendant, but had kept her as mistress according to the plaintiffs. Rahi, her daughter by the deceased, was married to Dattatraya, the second defendant, who was for some time an employee in the shop of the deceased Hari Bahiru Narke.

Being a dealer in gold and silver ornaments at Kalyan, Hari, when he died in March 1931, left a large property, which according to the plaintiffs was worth about Rs. 40,000.

It is further alleged that the defendants have illegally taken possession of the family estate and have misappropriated to themselves a large portion of the assets. The first defendant claims a share as "wife" of the deceased and the second defendant as a "partner" in the firm.

NOT LEGAL WIFE?

Plaintiffs alleged that the first defendant who was married to one Balu and had stayed with him for about 2 years cannot be the legal wife of the deceased, as she had not divorced him. Balu was examined on behalf of the plaintiffs in this connection, but the first defendant was not produced in Court at that time.

The brother of the deceased, who was examined yesterday, said that the first defendant was not legally married to his brother Hari.

The hearing was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Messrs. M. S. Rangnekar, G. B. Datar and V. B. Rege appear for the plaintiffs. Messrs. B. R. Damle, and M. V. Hedge appear for the first defendant and Mr. V. M. Durve for the second defendant.

CAPTURE SEATS AND KEEP THEM VACANT

Mr. Prakasam On Bye-Election To Madras Council

MADRAS (By Mail)

Mr. T. Prakasam, who has been adopted at a joint meeting of Madras District Congress Committee and the Andhra Congress Committee as congress candidate for bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetty, has issued the following:

"While I thank the Madras District Congress Committee, Tamil and Andhra for their unanimous decision to set me up for the City Council seat subject to the confirmation of the Parliamentary Board, I must point out that my name is not found in the list of electors for the City Council, although it is found in the Assembly list. The omission is due to mistake. The voters list was prepared in 1929 and it ceased to be in force after 3 years. During the last three years there has been no list in force at all, because no fresh list was prepared on account of the extension of the life of the Council Year after Year. When a bye-election like this comes up the list of voters that ceased to be in force comes to life for such elections.

APPLICATION TO GOVT.

Under these circumstances, I applied to the Government to add my name to the list and extend the date of nomination, if necessary. But we do not know what the decision of the Government will be. While matters stand thus I have received a telegram from Mr. Rajagopalachari about the possibility of the Parliamentary Board holding on the 5th instant that these bye-elections need not be contested. I was unavoidably compelled at the last moment to give up my trip to Patna for the Board Meeting. My personal view is that when once we started council programme we should not allow seats to be captured by the other side, even in bye-elections as far as possible. That was the view of the two city congress committees in their joint sitting, when they nominated me. That was also the view taken by the four members of the Parliamentary Board in the meeting held by Mr. Satyamurthi as Secretary of the Parliamentary Board on the day previous to the joint meeting of the two congress committees. If the Parliamentary Board takes a different view in the meeting of the 5th instant we must bow to it.

WILL GOVERNMENT AMEND LIST?

So far as my nomination is concerned, it cannot be valid unless the Government amends the list as desired by me. In any case it is necessary that another candidate should be nominated if the Parliamentary Board decides upon contesting the bye-elections.

It is quite true that one or two Congress members in the Council cannot do anything real. But seats can be captured and kept vacant except on special occasions when even one or two voices can record effective protest. If the Congress authorities decide on co-operation with other parties on all good measures that will be followed by Congress members. In short whatever policy and programme are chalked out by the Congress Working Committee will be carried out by the Congress members. I do not see why contest of bye-elections should be given up. I hope the Congress Parliamentary Board and Working Committee will take into account all these considerations before arriving at a decision."—A. P.

THOUSAND DOLLARS ASKED FOR ONE EAR

AKRON, Ohio (By Mail)

Mr. Ivan McKell is suing Mr. Emil Ristich for dolls 1,000 to compensate him for the loss of an ear.

Mr. McKell plucked the ear from the dust and hurried to the hospital, but it was too late to do anything about it. In addition to all the other things which he suffered incident to the loss of the ear, Mr. McKell claims that a small remnant which Mr. Ristich missed is now abnormally sensitive to cold winter air.

WAY TO WIN PEACE

Banish Intolerance Which Leads To Disaster

GOLDEN RULE OF LIFE

In the conclusion of an article written by Mr. Daniel A. Policy, which appeared in the "Literary Digest" of August 4th, 1934, it is observed:—

.....But even more basic than any particular programme, more fundamental, is the united effort for brotherhood itself, On April 29 this year, for the first time in American history, we celebrated Brotherhood Day. We were challenged, the whole nation was invited, by the following solemn declaration:

1. I intend to do unto others, of whatever race or creed, as I would for them to do to me.
2. It is my purpose to respect the rights of human beings and to judge every fellowman on his individual merits alone.
3. I will oppose every organized effort to evoke fear or hatred of any religious or social group.

Here is a philosophy for life which in its essence is the Golden Rule. Here is a philosophy for life which comprehends all human rights, which sweeps across all lines of race and colour and creed to assert freedom of thought and action; the integrity of every man's conscience when his own soul speaks and to affirm the inviolable dignity, the divinity, of human personality.

"GREATEST SOCIAL SIN."

Intolerance is the greatest social sin. Even in America, great and free America, tolerance—man to man, race to race, faith to faith—is yet to be won. However great the personal toll of intolerance to oppressed and oppressor alike, the social consequence is infinitely greater.

This road of intolerance leads only to disaster. Those who take it may cry, "Peace! Peace!" but for them and for their system of public affairs there is, and there can be, no peace. We shall not finally disarm the world until we rise above intolerance. We shall not find the cure for war until this creed of brotherhood becomes the law by which we earn our bread, administer our government, and each, according to his own conscience, worships God.

AMERICA'S CHALLENGE.

Here is a creed which may become, first, America's challenge to her own supreme political and social menace; then, her gift to the whole world—the gift of a brotherhood example, of a demonstration in faith and good-will, which may turn the stream of history from ancient channels of fear and hate into new courses of peace and unity.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN BURMA

Rangoon Meeting Demands Equal Treatment And Safeguards

RANGOON, Dec. 9.

A public meeting of Indians was held to-day at 10 a.m. at the Jubilee Hall, Mr. Tyabji, M.L.C., president of the Burma-Indian Association presiding to record its protest against such of the recommendations embodied in the Joint Select Committee's Report which adversely affect Indians and their interests.

The Hall was overcrowded and was fully representative of all communities of India.

Speakers after speakers pointed to the shabby treatment to Indians under the Joint Select Committee proposals and exhorted the audience to resist the reactionary proposals at all costs. Special mention was made regarding the position of the Chettyar community, who are dubbed as mere money-lenders.

The right of Indians and Indian Firms including Chettyar Bankers and Indian Companies and shops registered in India to engage in their respective business avocations was referred to and it was resolved that this right must be safeguarded at any rate. It was further demanded that the rights proposed to be given to British subjects of the United Kingdom in Burma and the rights of British subjects domiciled in Burma should be the same in India as proposed to be given to British subjects in the United Kingdom.

A second resolution authorised the President to wire the resolution to the Viceroy.

It was further resolved that the Indian Association should hold the Indians' Conference during the Chrisimas.—United Press.

Nazis Wage War On Hoarders

Crowd Demonstrates Against Berliner For Possessing Too Much Soap And Too Many Pairs Of Shoes

A member of the Nazi party is being presented in Leipzig for hoarding provisions and soap (he was said to have three hundred packets) and for possessing too many pairs of shoes, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". This man is apparently selected as a warning to the public, since he is a member of the Nazi Party. It is stated, however, that proceedings for his expulsion from the party have also been started.

He was the subject of a hostile demonstration by a crowd yesterday afternoon. Following the publication of the details of the case in the morning press it is stated a big meeting was held and a procession marched to the man's house carrying banners protesting against behaviour of that character. Outside the house speeches were made, threats were uttered against him, but no violence was done.

PRESS PILLORY.

Details of the man's income, his appreciable private fortune, and his household property, together with the last contribution he is stated to have made in kind to the Winter Help Fund—a pound of pearl barley,—are published to-day.

This is the second case recently in which demonstrations have been organised against people against whom charges of anti-social conduct have been published in the press. The former case was that of the Reichbank councillor who was stated to have enforced a house eviction order against a workless man and his family for arrears of rent amounting to less than five shillings.

The number of firms being prosecuted for infringing the price supervision regulations contains a high proportion of Jews. Three brothers, partners in a Jewish textile firm in the Rhineland, have been sent to a concentration camp for price-raising. Another Jewish wholesale textile merchant has been arrested and sent to a concentration camp for hoarding stocks beyond the needs of his business and for raising prices.

A Wupperthal wool merchant who urged his clients to mkae additional purchases of raw material because of the possibility of a future shortage has had his business closed for a year.

COURT OF SOCIAL HONOUR

The first meeting of the Court of Social Honour under the Labour Statute in the region of Silesia was at Breslau when an employer who had to appear before it on charges of unsocial conduct in the management of his business was deprived of his title of "factory leader" and is therefore no longer able to manage it.

The prosecution in the case lay in the hands of the representatives of the Silesian Trustee of Labour and the defendant, a forwarder, was found guilty of causing his employees to work excessive hours and of not granting them days off.

The effect of the Court's decision, it appears, is that the proprietor of the forwarding business will not be deprived of his ownership, but that another "leader" for the business will have to be appointed. In other words a manager or administrator will have to be engaged. The former leader and owner will presumably be allowed to draw profits from the business.

The extent to which the proprietors of businesses who are deprived of the right to conduct them, but not of their ownership, are actually dispossessed, obviously depends on the profitableness of the business. Where the profits are too small to carry the salary of a new leader or manager the owner would appear to be in the same position as if it had been confiscated altogether.

HOW GERMANS BEGIN WORK.

Dr. Ley, the head of the German Labour Front—which, among other changes in working conditions in the factories, has introduced the roll-call as the prelude to the day's work and is abolishing the "clock-on" timekeeping machines,—is engaged on a three months' tour of factories and business premises all over Germany.

A description of the factory roll-call is published in the course of a message on Dr. Ley's visit to a big wagon works in Gotha in "Der Deutsche," the organ of the Labour Front.

"A thousand men and women workers of the brow and the fist, smithies, locksmiths, clerks, managers, and the factory leader (proprietor), assembled . . . . ." writes "Der Deutsche". "A siren screams. The assembled people raise their arms in salute. The Swastika banner is run up on the works roof. Then the Labour Front workers' representative approaches the factory leader and reports the attendance. The factory leader turns to Dr. Ley and acquaints him with it. Dr. Ley, who had come to address the staff, then opened his speech."

U. S. BUSINESS SWINGS UPWARD

Leading Advisory Services Are Optimistic Of Immediate Future

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Business in the United States definitely is on the upswing and optimism for the immediate future was unanimously expressed by leading advisory services whose opinions are regarded as authoritative.

Mr. Roger W. Babson, the internationally-known business statistician who forecast the 1929 stock market debacle, forecasts that some pick-up in business undoubtedly will develop in the forthcoming weeks, with a possibly firmer tone in the stock market.

"From the long" pull viewpoint, fundamentals show that the trend is upward, Mr. Babson declared.

Standard Statistics said that "more strength than weakness is indicated for the next few months" and advised clients that "present holdings of selected issues should be maintained, with moderate liquid resources held in reserve."

It is the impression of Rhody's Investment Service that the development of the up-swing will be gradual, this authority declaring that "it is a reasonable presumption that business will advance."

"Seemingly the stock market is in a position to respond—and possibly, vigorously—to bullish developments," says the Annalist, authoritative financial weekly.

Dun and Bradstreet, nationwide commercial information agency, sees the New England textile industry at present undergoing a slow revival and moving towards seasonal gains.

AUSTRALIAN GOLF TITLE

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).

J. Thomson (U. S. A.) won the Centenary open golfi championship and a prize of £1,000, on Nov. 17, when his winning aggregate of 283 for seventy-two holes equalled the Australian record. Leo Diegel (U. S. A.) was second with 289, while Gene Sarazen, the ex-American and British open champion, and E. Naismith (Victoria) were equal third with a return of 290.

J. McLean had the best score of the British players, and his aggregate of 294 won the Gold Cup presented to the leading amateur player.—Exchange.

How British Papers View J. P. C. Report

Mild Criticism Coupled With Patting On Back Of Govt.

SAFEGUARDS OVER-EMPHASISED

Failure To Give Effect To Indian Sentiment

Vested Interests Of Capitalism And Landlordism Established In Power

To introduce self-government, based on the principles of Western Democracy, into an immense oriental country with a population of 360 millions, comprising people at all stages of civilisation, exhibiting extreme economic inequalities and deeply divided by religious, racial and caste cleavages, is not easy.

To give form to the aspirations of national unity by welding into a federation self-governing provinces and autocratic principalities, hitherto united only by the dominance of an alien race, is, in fact, a task of great complexity.

It is well to remember these things when attempting to judge the report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.

To write down abstract principles on a clean sheet of paper is easy. To apply them in concrete proposals to the facts of the situation is a very different thing.

It is impossible in the space at my disposal to do more than indicate the broad outline of the Report and to state why the four Labour members of the committee were obliged to submit an alternative draft.

The Report follows in the main the proposals of the White Paper. Alterations, as was to be expected from the composition of the Committee, are in a conservative direction.

In the eleven major provinces there is to be provincial autonomy. Responsible Ministries are to be established which will control all provincial subjects, including Law and Order. In five provinces there are to be Second Chambers, so composed as to give weight to Conservative elements and vested interests.

The Lower Chambers will be elected by communal electorates on a wider franchise than obtains at present. There will be some 36 million electors, of whom a fifth or a sixth will be women.

In addition, there will be special representation given to the landlords, commercial interests, women and Labour. The Labour representatives, who will be outnumbered by the landlords and capitalists, are to be chosen partly by trade union constituencies.

This Parliamentary system is to be modified by the wide powers given to the Governors. In pursuance of the fulfilment of their special responsibilities, especially that of safeguarding the peace and tranquillity of their provinces, they may ignore the advice of their Ministers and pass Acts and Ordinances without seeking the approval of the Legislatures. They may in the event of a breakdown or terrorist outrage take over and administer the departments of the provincial government.

It will be seen, therefore, that the reality of self-government in the provinces largely depends on the extent to which these powers are exercised or kept in abeyance.

These provinces are to be federated with the Indian States. The Central Legislature will consist of two Chambers in each of which will sit a large number of States' nominees.

The second chamber will be mainly composed as far as British India is concerned of members elected by the provincial upper houses or by groups of persons of similar qualifications.

As a stronghold of wealth and privilege it need not fear comparison with the House of Lords, and unlike that body, it is to have equal powers with the Lower Chamber.

The Federal Assembly or Lower Chamber will itself be composed mainly of persons indirectly elected on a communal basis by the provincial lower houses. Labour is unlikely to have more than a small representation.

Dyarchy, abolished in the provinces, is to be established at the Centre. The Governor-General, assisted by two or three officials, will administer the reserved departments of Defence, Foreign and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

In addition to a wide range of special powers, he will be charged with the duty of safeguarding Federal Finance. A Railway Board and a Central Bank, controlled by capitalists, will still further restrict the meagre range of subjects left to the responsible Ministers.

It is indeed difficult to imagine what this great assemblage of 635 legislators will find to do at Delhi. For the rest, abundant provision is made for safeguarding the rights of the Civil Service and the interests of British commerce. It is difficult to see any grounds for the Die-hards to object.

Burma is to be separated from India, and to be given a Constitution on much the same lines, having regard to the different circumstances.

It would be idle to contend that the proposed Constitution is not a considerable advance on the present system. In the provinces there is the possibility of real self-government, while even at the centre the principle of responsibility is conceded, and federation of All India, which is a condition precedent to full Dominion status, is inaugurated. There is also some possibility of advance.

The Labour members approach the problem not as mere Liberals but as Socialists. It is not enough to give India self-government unless there is under the Constitution the possibility of the peasants and workers, who form the vast mass of the population, attaining political power in order to improve their economic position.

In their view it is necessary to recognise clearly India's right to Dominion status, which is not mentioned in the Committee's Report, and to provide in the Report itself for a steady progress to that ideal.

They would have no Second Chamber, and would reform the composition of the Central Legislature in such a way as to admit of it being the focal point of Indian Nationalism.

They would abolish the special privileges of the landlords and capitalists in the Legislatures. They would transfer the control of Foreign policy to a Minister, and provide by a committee system at the Centre for a steady transfer of power to the elected representatives.

They would restrict the powers of intervention of the Governors and the Governor-General.

They consider that advance at the Centre should not be subject to the adherence of a certain number of the Princes, nor should it be made dependent on India's financial position.

They propose to alter the status of the Secretary of State so as to reduce control from Whitehall. They set out their proposals in a draft report which is included in the volume of proceedings.

The chief defects of the Committee's Report are the failure to give effect to Indian sentiment, the lack of provision for further advance, an over-emphasis on safeguards, an obvious distrust of the advanced elements among the Indian politicians and a consequent tendency to establish in power the vested interests of Capitalism, landlordism, privilege and reaction.—Major Attlee in "Daily Herald."

"FLEXIBLE INSTRUMENT"

Women's Franchise A New Force

It is difficult, when one has been a member of Committee, to discuss impartially one's own conclusions; it is impossible, when one has been a member of the majority, to do justice to the views of one's colleagues with whom one has differed. All one can hope to do is to throw some light on the reasons which led the majority to their conclusions. The Report sets them out with what many people may regard as disconcerting frankness.

It is nowhere more frank than in discussing Provincial Autonomy. The Provinces should have responsible government on the English model, and no government can be responsible unless it is responsible for law and order. But the essence of English parliamentary government is the co-existence of a strong executive with a popular legislature. This essential balance cannot be struck by a written Constitution; it is an affair of gradual development. And India stands at a very early stage in that development. Indian public life lacks certain of the basic elements which have made English parliamentary government a success. At the stage which she has reached, a written Constitution cannot, therefore, vest executive power in the Governor-in-Council as in Dominion constitutions. Executive power must be vested in the Governor personally. The Constitution Act can impose on the Governor the obligation to appoint Ministers from the Provincial Legislature to advise him; but it cannot define to what extent he is to be guided by their advice.

On the contrary, it must strengthen the executive by asserting the Governor's personal responsibility to the Crown through the Governor-General in two directions. First, the Governor must retain certain powers in his own hands, particularly what in the United States are known as "police powers." He must be the head of the Public Services: he must have timely access to all departmental information, special control over police organization and judicial appointments, and a special power to take into his own hands any branch of government necessary to combat subversive movements. Secondly, he must be held personally responsible for certain broad issues of policy. It is in this second sphere of "special responsibilities that the balance between executive and legislature must be struck. It must be struck in the relations between the Governor and his Ministers, and these must be regulated not by the Act, but by the Governor's Instrument of Instructions.

FLEXIBLE INSTRUMENT

It is this flexible Instrument which will breathe the life of responsible government into a body politic whose statutory skeleton is Elizabethan rather than Victorian. So vital an Instrument must obviously be approved by both Houses of Parliament. The breath of life will come to animate the body as Ministers come to realize that the responsibility for order and justice "is a responsibility which no executive can share with any legislature, however answerable it may be to that legislature, for the manner of its discharge."

If the Committee's first preoccupation is thus the realization in practice of the English conception of a strong executive, their second is the unity of British India. To some critics of the White Paper, Provincial Autonomy has seemed a safe and simple policy. But unity is "perhaps the greatest gift which British rule has conferred on India." The policy of Provincial Autonomy is in line with the long-established tendencies of British government in India, but it does threaten to disrupt her unity. In the sphere of the Governor-General's and the Governor's special powers and special responsibilities, complete unity will be preserved. In foreign affairs, in defence, both against external aggression and internal unrest, in the protection of minorities, and so on, the Governor-General's writ will run, 'via' the Governors throughout British India. But, as responsible government becomes an increasing reality in the Provinces, is each accentuation of the responsibility of Provincial Ministers to mean a corresponding accentuation of disunion? If not, how is unity to be expressed in terms of parliamentary government? Obviously, in the first place throught the Central Legislature. But no nation in the history of the world has ever expressed the unity of more than 250 million people in a single popularly elected legislature. The United States, faced with a task hardly half as big, would have failed to solve it apart from her iron party machine system.

"GREAT WEAKNESS OF INDIA"

The Central Legislature at Delhi cannot, therefore, be directly elected one. It is, in fact, in the highest degree doubtful whether direct election is the best method of constituting the Provincial Legislatures. But the great weakness of India is the absence of local bodies which can form the basis of a system of indirect election. Indians will have to face this problem as the franchise is extended in the future. Meanwhile, the Provincial Legislatures must be directly elected and the Central Legislature must be elected by the Provincial Legislatures. Is that Central Legislature to have any constitutional control over the Central Executive? Yes, in so far as such control is 'in pari materia' with the responsibilities of Provincial Ministers. There is one great function of the Central Government which is intimately related with the responsibilities of Provincial Ministers, namely, taxation. Central and Provincial Governments must live largely out of the same purse: autocratic taxation at the Centre combined with parliamentary taxation in the Provinces would create chaos. And Central financial policy involves Central commercial policy. In this sphere, then, an attempt should be made to introduce responsibility at the Centre, on the same lines as in the Provinces, and subject to similar reservations of the Governor-General's responsibility for safeguarding financial stability, for ensuring the due payment of public salaries and pensions, and for preventing the use of commercial policy for political pressure.

But responsibility for finance and commerce cannot be conferred on a Central Legislature representing only British India; for financial and commercial policy affects India as a whole. Here comes in the problem of an All-India Federation—a distinct problem, the Committee insist, however it may interact with the constitutional problems of British India. All-India Federation would be convenient, for without it the irrepressible conflict in finance between Centre and Provinces could not be reconciled. But the issue of All-India Federation must be decided on its merits apart from this. The determining argument in favour of it is unity o economic policy. The old makeshift economic adjustments between British India and the States cannot meet the needs of the coming era of financial stress and economic organization. And, if All-India Federation is to be accepted as an ultimate ideal, it should be accepted as an immediate policy; for as an immediate policy it is open to no objections which cannot equally be urged against it as an ultimate ideal.

This summary depicts, as nearly as any short article can, the central line of the Committee's thought. Their many other recommendations branch naturally from that line. The women's franchise is to be extended, as a new force which may do much to supply the missing factors in Indian public life. The importance of clarifying the status of the Provincial civil service from domination by a legislature is the absolute condition of executive strength. Inter-Provincial organs of joint deliberation must supplement the federal division of functions between Provinces and Centre, in order to preserve unity. For the same reason, there must be regular method of deciding inter-Provincial disputes in such matters as water rights. And so on. This line of thought is, of course, essentially undiplomatic. Each constitutional problem is considered on its structural merits, rather than with reference to Indian aspirations or to English doubts. But those aspirations are, one thinks, generously recognized and those doubts fairly faced: and it may at least be hoped that the three lines of aspiration, doubt and cold reason will be found, in fact, to converge.—Lord Eustace in "The Spectator"

Lord Eustace Percy, in addition to his membership of the Select Committee of the two Houses on Indian Constitutional Reform, was Chairman of the Committee which visited India in 1932 to study a report on the question of Federal Finance.

ERRED ON SIDE OF CAUTION

Goodwill Of Indians, Only Effective Safeguard

The immensity of the experiment which is carried a stage nearer to consummation by the issue of the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform can best be demonstrated by recalling a few figures. The population of the American States which federated in 1787 was about 3,000,000. The population of Canada after federation in 1867 was virtually the same. The population of Australia after federation in 1901 was perhaps a million more. The population of the India on which it is now proposed to confer a federal constitution is over 350 millions. To make another comparison, while the British Parliamentary system is the fruit of seven centuries of experience and slow evolution, the India on which it is now proposed to confer a Parliamentary system has behind it twenty-five years' experience at the outside of some elementary semblance of such a system—and in reality the Morley-Minto Councils which account for the first ten years of the period can make no just claim to that description at all. To confer anything like full self-government on India is undeniably to take a leap in the dark. The perils of that are obvious. But the perils of not taking it are, and always have been, far more obvious. And it may well be argued that when you are standing on the edge of a torrent and in danger of being precipitated into it, the only safe course is not merely to leap but to leap far enough to be sure of reaching firm ground on the other side.

Has the Joint Committee done that? Do its proposals give an India schooled to ideas of self-government by the education we have bestowed on her, encouraged by a succession of official statements to look forward to Dominion Status and study what Dominion Status means in Canada and South Africa and Australia, the degree of self-government she may reasonably expect and with which she may reasonably be asked to be content? The answer to that is partly a question of fact and partly of interpretation of fact. It will vary according as attention is fixed on the theory or the practical working out of the theory. And in such matters unfortunately the British temperament and the Indian differ radically. The guiding principle of this country in political affairs has always been "solvitur ambulando", and on the whole it has worked passably well. But an India aspiring, suspicious, long accustomed to getting less than it asks for, must see everything in the bond. It must be there in black and white. A new charter of rights must be a charter without flaws in it. Indian opinion to-day will undoubtedly react strongly against the Joint Committee's proposals. It disliked the White Paper. It will dislike this more. The proposals do not confer Dominion Status in any ordinary sense of the term. They confer self-government only with far-reaching reservations. It can be argued that they display none of that confidence in the Indian people which is essential if India and Britain are to be drawn into any kind of spiritual union.

CRITICISM INEVITABLE

Criticism on those lines, but couched in much more violent language, is inevitable in India. It will not go unexpressed in this country. And a colourable case can undoubtedly be made for it. The new self-governing India will still have a Governor-General responsible to a Secretary of State in Whitehall. In various matters the Governors of the Provinces will be responsible through the Governor-General to Whitehall. Defence and Foreign Affairs are reserved to the Governor-General and kept out of the hands of the elected Assembly altogether. In addition to that the Governor-General has considerable special powers reserved to him in regard to finance and the prohibition of measures of a penal and discriminatory character against British imports or British trade in India, and both Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces can exercise almost unlimited authority over the heads of the legislatures if they deem it necessary in order to combat terrorism.

These derogations from full self-government are set out without disguise in the Joint Committee's report. It may be surmised indeed that they have been deliberately emphasised with a view to placating Right-wing critics in this country. Whether the Committee has not gone further than was necessary (e.g., in retaining recruitment for the Civil Service and the Police in the hands of the Secretary of State instead of putting it under the Governor-General) may be questioned. Its proposals will be vigorously canvassed, and will have to be convincingly justified, in debate in Parliament. But to focus attention on the safeguards, and underestimate the magnitude of the advance represented by the committee's main proposals would be a distortion which only deliberate partisanship or mental incapacity could explain. The Committee had its Left-wing and its Right-wing dissidents. Its Labour members would discard practically all the statutory safeguards, maintain direct election for the Federal Assembly, and give India the right of proceeding to Dominion status by her own legislative action. (Canada, it is worth remembering, has not the right to alter her own constitution without the assent of the British Parliament). At the opposite extreme Lord Salisbury, Lord Middleton and three others oppose the institution of responsible government at the centre altogether. But the main report is signed by 19 members, Conservative and Liberal, out of 31, and the 19 include three ex-Viceroys, three Secretaries for India past and present, the chairmen of the three committees which visited India two years ago to investigate particular problems, and last but by no means least, the chief author of the Simon Report. The findings of such a body must command profound respect.

PROVINCES AND CENTRE.

They can, of course, be only indicated in the briefest summary here. The safeguards have already been mentioned. On the positive side, there is to be established an All-India Federation, built up out of the existing Indian States (governed in the future as in the past by their own Princes), and eleven British Indian Provinces, each with its own legislature (in five cases consisting of two chambers, in the other six of one) election being direct, and the franchise being extended to include about 14 per cent. of the population, instead of 3 per cent., as at present. The Central Government will consist of two Chambers, an Upper House and an Assembly, the members of the latter being elected, not by direct cote of the people, but by members of the Provincial Assemblies —a not unreasonable expedient, if modified in time as experience may dictate. In the Provinces there will be complete autonomy, the Governor acting on the advice of Ministers responsible to the elected legislature. At the centre the same system of responsible government is instituted but with the important qualification already mentioned, that Defence, Foreign Affairs and certain other departments of government are reserved to the unfettered discretion of the Governor-General. In a word, always subject to the statutory reservations, something very like the Cabinet system as we know it will be instituted both at the Centre and in the Provinces—more fully in the Provinces than at the Centre—and the vital responsibility for law and order will at all normal times be in the hands of the Provincial Governments.

In passing judgment on such proposals it is well to bear in mind certain fundamental facts. The Provincial Government touches the life of the individual. Indian citizen much more closely than the Central (though the latter deals with tariffs and excise and a good deal of taxation) and in the Provinces, many of which are larger than most European States, almost complete self-government will prevail. And if attention is fixed on the arbitrary powers the Governor can, exercise against terrorism it ought equally to be fixed on the fact that the Governors will not all, or always, be British. There has been one Indian Provincial Governor, Lord Sinha, and many Acting-Governors, and there will and should be many more. Self-government on that scale—for Bengal has a population of 54 millions, Madras of 47 millions, and Bombay of 26 millions—should go far to satisfy all reasonable Indian aspirations. And at the Centre the creation of such a unity as has never before existed, or come near existing, between the States and British India, with full responsible government, subject to certain reservations, is an immense achievement, which Indians themselves must not underrate. Of the proposals as a whole it may be claimed with justice that if India decides to work them in a spirit of good-

(Continued on page 11.)

Muncipal Socialism For Bombay

Masani Expounds Party's Programme To City Voters

To support the candidature of the Congress Socialist Party's candidate from "D" Ward, Mr. M. R. Masani, a meeting of the residents of the J. K. Buildings, Gamdevi, was held on Saturday night.

Mr. Labhaday a resident of building was in the chair.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, the party's candidate in "C" Ward, in introducing Mr. Masani said that he asked the voters to vote for Mr Masani in preference to all other candidates because in addition to the qualities which other Congress candidates might possess, Mr. Masani possessed two other qualities 'youth' and 'zeal'. Mr. Meherally told the meeting of Mr. Masani's record of service for the Congress and his prominent part in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932—1933 and said that his record of service and sacrifice was not inferior to that of any other Congress candidate.

The next speaker Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim, General Secretary, "E" Ward District Congress Committee further supported Mr. Masani's candidature.

ONLY PARTY WITH A PROGRAMME.

Mr. Masani said that if the decision of the Council of the B. P. C. C. was ratified by the B. P. C. C., he would be the only candidate in "D" Ward who would stand for a Party and a programme and not as an individual.

The Congress Socialist Party was a young and growing party whose objects were to strive for Complete Independence and the establishment of a Socialist Society. If he was asked why a party with such ambitious aims should take interests in Municipal affairs, he would point to the history of all Socialist Parties of the world which had not disdained to enter the Municipal arena.

VIENNA'S EXAMPLE.

He would point to the glorious example of Vienna whose workers had distinguished themselves by their heroic resistance to the Fascist onslaught, because for 15 years they had known the blessings of a Socialist Municipality which had been an example to the Municipalities of the whole world.

"Wherever there is injustice" said Mr Masani, "wherever there is discrimination between the rich and poor classes, wherever there are vested interests, there is work for the Socialists to do."

The speaker said, that the Municipality would be looked at from four points of view. The Bombay Corporation was, in the first place, a large employer of labour having not less than 10,000 employees. A Socialist Councillor would see that it behaved like a model employer and set an example to all capitalists in the city.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

"The Municipality as representing us citizens", said Mr. Masani, "should be a model employer of labour and set an example to the capitalists of the City. Instead of that, we find that the Corporation allows the B. E. S. and T. Co., to victimise those workers who join the Tramwaymens' Union".

Secondly, the Corporation was the biggest landlord in the City, having 30,000 to 40,000 tenants of its own. If the citizens of Bombay behaved like good landlords and met the grievances of the tenants of the Municipal Chawls, they would establish a claim to get the next Bombay Legislative Council to pass a Rent Restriction Act for themselves.

Thirdly, a Municipality was a business concern. At present huge profits were being made by the B. E. S. and T. Co., the Bombay Telephone Co., the Bombay Gas Co., etc. If these concerns were municipalized, these profits could be directed into the Municipal exchequer to the benefit of the citizens.

It was what was known as "Municipal Socialism" in the West. There even Conservatives had accepted it, but unfortunately in India it had still to be introduced.

MILK FOR POOR CHILDREN.

"Lastly there were the Municipality's 'Ma—Bap' functions. The Corporators were called "City Fathers", but he was sorry to say that they were to-day more like stepfathers.

"Is is not the most elementary duty of a parent to give milk to the infant and education to the child?" asked Mr. Masani. "Yet to-day in the City there were infants without enough milk to drink and children who had no free schools to go to.

The speaker asked the voters to give the Congress Socialist candidates a chance to show their mettle.

Mr V. R. Modak thanked the Chairman and the audience on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Labhaday, the Chairman then spoke in support of the Congress Socialist candidate.

The meeting concluded with a speech by Mr. Bhede a resident of the J. K. Building who said that the support of the Maharashtrians who are a poor community would go to those who like the Socialists fought for the poor.

How British Papers Views J.P.C. Report

(Continued from page 10).

will they will give her the essence of self-government and the promise of the gradual removal of all restrictions on it—and the restrictions even as things are will be little felt if the constitution is being worked harmoniously, as it will be to the interest of Governor-General, Governors and Ministers alike to work it.

ERRED ON SIDE OF CAUTION.

The final judgment must be that the Joint Committee, while producing a scheme sound in its essentials, has erred rather on the side of caution than of generosity. Ultimately the only effective safeguard is the good-will of the people of India. We are more likely to secure that by extending confidence than by withholding it. In particular there must be no suggestion that the new proposals represent the last word in India's constitutional development. If they did they would close the door to the attainment of that Dominion Status which she has been encouraged to expect and has every right to expect. Fortunately the new proposals do go further than the White Paper in making provision for future modifications. India on her part may reasonably be asked to remember that where this country has advanced at laborious pedestrian pace to a developed Parliamentary system she has been rushing towards it with the speed of a streamlined train. With the stage she will have reached if the Joint Committee's proposals are adopted she may well rest content for a space.—"The Spectator."

W. P. PLAN CLOSELY FOLLOWED

"Effective Control Of India's Destiny Offered"

Opposition to the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, which is published to-day, may be said to begin within the Committee itself. The minority of nine who are not content with the report consists of the four Socialist members, who think the recommendations do not go far enough, and of five Unionists, headed by Lord Salisbury, who would not concede responsible government at the Centre to India. The Liberal representatives have agreed to the Report, but they have taken special exception to the proposal that the Lower House of the Federal Legislature should be constituted by indirect election by Provincial Assemblies, and they are apparently going to fight for a return to direct elections as proposed in the White Paper. Their demand is evidently to be supported by Liberals in India. Congress spokesmen have already denounced the Report as containing the mere shadow of responsibility, and a son of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, speaking as a Liberal, has candidly said that it is no use pretending that the Report can have a good reception in India. In spite of this cold reception, which was to be expected from India, the Constitution outlined in the Report would confer on Indians a large measure of responsible government both at the Centre and in the Provinces, although the Committee admit that "responsible government "postulates conditions which Indians themselves have still to create". The general plan follows the White Paper closely. There will be complete responsible government in the Provinces, subject, however, to the special powers and responsibilities of the Governor. The Governor is to be charged with special responsibility to prevent any menace to the tranquillity of the Province, to safeguard the interests of minorities, to protect the rights of the public services, to prevent commercial discrimination, and to conserve certain other rights.

TRANSFER OF "LAW AND ORDER."

In transferring "Law and Order" to the control of Indian Provincial Ministers the Joint Committee supplement the White Paper by laying down that the Governor's consent is to be required to any measures affecting the police. Special provision is also made to strengthen the Governor's hands in dealing with terrorism. The records of the Intelligence Department relating to terrorism are not to be disclosed outside the Police Force except as the Governor may direct, and for the purpose of combating terrorism the Governor is to have the power to take any branch of the Government under his own control. In order that the Governor might not be taken unawares, Ministers and Secretaries would be required to bring to his notice anything that is likely to involve his "special responsibilities". Responsible government at the Centre is to be subject to potential restrictions of a similar character. In following the White Paper's scheme for conferring by way of safeguard special responsibilities and powers on the Governors and the Governor-General, the new Constitution will probably place too heavy a burden on those officials, and there is a grave danger that their special powers will suffer atrophy. History is against the assumption that the Governor will be long able to resist Ministers commanding a majority in the Provincial Legislature.

The Report follows the White Paper in condemning dyarchy in the Provinces and in instituting it at the Centre, for the Governor-General and three Counsellors not responsible to the Assembly will have charge of Foreign affairs, Defence, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. The Simon Commission held that a plan based on dyarchy would be unworkable, and they recommended frankly that there should be no responsible government at the Centre Curiously enough, the Joint Committee state that they would probably have felt constrained to agree with the Simon Report if they had been considering a purely British India Federation.

Apparently the accession of the States is to make all the difference. British Indian politicians who could not be trusted with responsible government in British India are considered capable of it when the States are brought in. The Committee seem to be rather obsessed with the value of Federation, and are apparently willing to buy Federation by conceding responsible Government, for they remark that the Princes will not accept Federation unless there is responsibility at the Centre. In the field of responsible government the Governor-General, as has been mentioned, has special responsibilities, and it seems not impossible that Indian politicians might force him to legislate, as it were, by decree. Certainly they will be tempted to make him and the Secretary of State as unpopular in India as possible. The prevention of discrimination against British trade and traders is to be one of the Governor-General's special responsibilities. He is to intervene in tariff policy only if, in his opinion, the intention of the policy contemplated is to subject trade between the United Kingdom and India to restrictions conceived not in the economic interests of India, but with the object of injuring the interests of United Kingdom. He will have a difficult task. The Committee accept the view of the Second Round Table Conference that effective legislative provision could be made to prevent discrimination against British traders in India. The Simon Commission thought that it was not possible to frame a satisfactory definition of such discrimination.

CIVIL SERVICES

The Joint Committee's proposals on this point will require careful consideration. As regards the Civil Services, recruitement by the Secretary of State to the All-India Services would cease except in the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police, and the Civilian Branch of the Indian Medical Service. In spite of Indian assertions to the contrary, the changes now proposed mark the advent of real responsible government in the Provinces and at the Centre. An awkward situation would arise if a sufficient number of Indian States did not accede to the Federation, for then, presumably, there would be no responsible government at the Centre. But, apart from this eventuality, Indian politicians are being offered effective control of India's destiny. There is a grave danger that the so-called safeguards will not fulfil their function Nevertheless, the character of the expectations created in India in recent years has made it inevitable that constitutional advance should take the general form recommended by the Committee.—"The Scotsman."

FEDERATION SCHEME

More Than 80 p.c. Of Princes Reject It

Everybody is agreed—or so at least we should have supposed—that the design of the Government in their Indian policy is to please and to satisfy the Indian people, or that part of them which takes an interest in such things. It is a measure of appeasement: if it is not that, it is nothing. The Prime Minister told the House of Commons on Wednesday that it would be "insane" to postpone the Bill "after the.....expectations aroused in India". The Joint Committee is also urgent on this need to satisfy "Indian political aspirations", although it admits that "those who entertain these aspirations constitute but a small fraction of the vast population of India." Nevertheless, it is confident, "a public opinion does exist" and is "strong enough" to make things nasty for the Government of India if it is not satisfied. It admits, indeed, that "even moderate opinion" wants "a simpler and more sweeping transfer of power than we have been able to recommend"; it admits also that there is "a section of opinion in India with whom the prospect of agreement appears to be remote." But the Committee consoles itself in the belief that there is "what fairly may be described as a body of central opinion" in India and in this country which understand each other, and form a "common ground" upon which "the foundations of a firm and enduring structure can be laid." As far as India is concerned, therefore, there is within the small fraction a body which is to be satisfied with this Bill.

"CENTRAL BODY OF OPINION."

We have anxiously scanned the telegrams from India for evidence that this "central body of opinion", which is so important, is satisfied with the report of the Joint Committee; but we cannot find any trace of it. According to our several correspondents, there is a universal shout of execration against the report. The Congress Party, which has just captured twenty-nine contested seats in the Legislative Assembly out of a total of thirty-three, describes the report as an insult to India, but no doubt this is the section "with whom the prospect of agreement appears to be remote." As for the "moderate opinion," which wants something "simpler and more sweeping", it seems to be afraid to make any comment at all: but when they come it is believed that their comments will be adverse. But where is that body of central opinion? We cannot find that any "body" or even any single politician in India is satisfied with the report. According to "Gibbon", "it was with the utmost difficulty that ancient Rome could support the institution of six vestals": but as far as we can discover there are not even six politically-minded gentlemen to compose that body of central opinion which is to keep alight the sacred flame of safeguarded democracy in India. And whereas the Committee found this "body of central opinion" also in the Indian States, our Correspondent reports such a "profound disappointment" among the Princes that more than 80 per cent., of them reject the scheme, despite every sort of official pressure.

"FANTASTIC SCHEME."

If this is found to be the state of opinion in India—and we have every reason to believe that it is—where is the sense of going on with this fantastic scheme? If it does not appease any section of opinion in India what is the good of it? The Committee makes it clear that there is no pledge, none certainly unless the politicians are fit and willing to co-operate. There is, therefore, no point of honour to be made by going on with this vain attempt to appease the politically-minded Indian. And if there is no object which can be served in India, let its promoters consider the mischief which may be done at home. Those, hitherto, who have objected to the scheme have been accused of working to "split" the Conservative Party. It would be strange and unnatural indeed were we to harbour such a design against a Party which we take to be the political bulwark of all that we hold dear. We had been willing to accept, with some reservations, the report of the Simon Commission, as it seemed to us for the most part to reconcile prudence and progress. But when we were faced with this more revolutionary policy, devised by the Socialists, we could not believe that it would serve either India or the Conservative cause. Now that our predictions are come true, both as regards the intentions of the Joint Committee and the effect on Indian (and Conservative) opinion, may we not fairly contend that it is those who obstinately cling to this bankrupt policy that are dividing the Conservative Party and are imperilling the Conservative cause.—"Morning Post."

INDIA UNDER PROPOSED "REFORMS"

"Neither Democratic Nor Independent"

After eighteen months of deliberation the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform has issued its report. We fancy that most people will regard the report as a very thin result of so many months' labour. In essence, and in the great majority of details, the British Government's scheme remains unaltered. India still is destined to become a federation of provincial States, linked by common subjection to a central Government and Legislature Every separate State will have its own Legislature and its own Government, headed by a British Governor or an Indian Prince, as the case may be, but possessing a Cabinet of either British or Indian Ministers; and virtually the whole administration of the province will be in the hands of its Government, responsible to its own Legislature. The affairs of India, regarded as an entity, will be the concern of the central Administration. Here, similarly, will be a Government responsible to a Legislature, and elected by vote of the provincial Houses. It is in the manner of election to this central Legislature that the Committee's recommendations show their most notable divergence from the original White Paper scheme. The old scheme would have the central Houses elected by direct vote of the enfranchised people of India; the new proposals will substitute the indirect method of election by the provincial Houses. Only students of Indian politics can tell whether the change will make any real difference. In theory it will render the scheme less democratic—and on that ground the Nationalists are discontented with it; but the practical effect appears to be small.

NEITHER DEMOCRATIC NOR INDEPENDENT

Even under this proposed Constitution it will be impossible to call India either a democratic or an independent State. In the first place, no more than fourteen per cent of her population will be entitled to vote for the provincial Legislatures. In the second place the power of the provincial Governments will be moderated by special powers granted to the Governors for use in time of emergency; and similarly the Viceroy's authority will impinge upon the sovereignty of the central Legislature. The provincial Governors will have special duties—to prevent any menace to the peace of their Provinces, to safeguard the interests of minorities therein, to secure the rights of members of the public services, and to prevent commercial discrimination. In his larger sphere the Governor-General will exercise all these functions—and more besides. In a state of general emergency he can govern by ordinances, having the force of law for a period of six months. He can take action, overriding the will of the Government, for certain specified purposes, which will include the safeguarding of India's financial stability and credit. Furthermore, he will enjoy full responsibility for national defence and for the conduct of external and ecclesiastical affairs. The net result is that, while India will enjoy three-quarters-complete control of her own destinies in time of external and internal peace, she will find that the British hand still lies heavily on her as often as she may choose to misbehave herself. Her new Constitution, however little or much it has been altered by the Joint Select Committee, is another of the typically British compromises to which the world has grown accustomed.

IRISH PARALLEL.

As such, we believe that it is bound to fail. The situation is somewhat akin to that which would have arisen if, fifteen years ago the British Government had offered Ireland a measure of "Home Rule"—reserving to herself, however, the control of some essential departments of State, keeping an English Army in occupation of Ireland, and granting an English Governor power in emergency to override the national Parliament. Such an offer might have been acceptable in the 'eighties of last century; but how would it have been received when 'Sinn Fein' had taken the bit in its teeth after 1917? Similarly, the Indian Nationalists will have none of their new Constitution. The extremists among them demand full Dominion status, and have been offered first, the White Paper Constitution, and then a revised version of the same Constitution, with its liberties whittled down by the various concessions made to Conservative opinion in England. They may not enjoy even the privilege of commercial discrimination against Great Britain or of an anti-minority pogrom; for the Governor-General, or the Provincial Governors, must intervene in such circumstances. The British Government made a great mistake when it published the White Paper eighteen months ago, and the new recommendations do little to redeem its error. It has led the extremists to expect more than they possibly could have received and nobody will be surprised if their discontent takes a dangerous form in the near future. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald ought either to have granted the full status of a Dominion to India, or—as we prefer to think—he ought to have let well alone, and to have ruled the country with firmness. As things are, he must look for trouble both in India and at home; for the liberties of the new Constitution will not satisfy India, and the Committee's added safeguards will not be sufficient to ally Conservative fears.—"The Irish Times."

"WILL REJECT IT WITH SCORN"

Irish Paper On Congress Attitude Towards J.P.C. Report

The Report of the Joint Select Committee of the British Lords and Commons on Indian Constitutions Reforms is, it may be feared, only another futile attempt to solve the Indian problem. For fifteen years the question of granting an adequate measure of self-government to India has been debated in England and fiercely contested in India. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were admittedly only an experiment to discover to what extent self-government could be granted to India with safety to England.

The report of the Simon Commission was scrapped by the British Government. The Round Table Conference ended in failure. The White Paper on India, the British Government's own scheme for Home Rule for India, was rejected by the Indian Congress Party as inadequate, and attacked by the extreme Conservatives in England as going much too far. The Report of the Select Committee is an attempt to reach a compromise, not between the British and Indian views, but between moderate and extreme British opinions. It provides additional safeguards and then some more. It rejects the Lothian scheme of direct elections to the Federal Legislature, and provides instead that both Houses shall be elected indirectly by the provincial assemblies. Special new safeguards are introduced for the protection of British trade in India against prohibitive or discriminatory tariffs or resurictions. Indeed, the whole report teems with safeguards, some, perhaps, necessary during a transitional period for the protection of minorities, Europeans as well as Indian.

The report is to be the subject of a debate in the House of Commons next month. Whether the concessions to Conservative fears will satisfy Mr. Churchill and his friends, there can be little doubt as to the reception which awaits the report in India. The National Congress Party, which is winning all along the line at the Legislative Assembly elections, refused to consider the White Paper. Whatever other parties may do, Congress will reject the Report with scorn.—"Irish Independent."

Sensational Disappearance Of Insured Cover

KHANDWA, Dec. 8.

Mystery surrounds the sudden disappearance of an insured cover the fourth during the year, from the R. M. S. van on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Khandwa and Indore.

The theft was detected at the Indore post office, when it was found that the insured cover containing Rs. 1,000 in Government Currency notes was missing.

This has created a mild sensation among the business circles at Indore and C. I. D. Inspector Wilayat Hussain from Nagpur has been deputed on special duty to investigate the case.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

ry, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to come out with another surplus bigger than that of last year and to announce some all-round reductions in taxes which he had postponed last year. However, the situation seems to have entirely changed so far as Mr. Neville Chamberlain is concerned. The Chancellor has now warned his country to be ready for increased taxation. So far all the Conservative and pro-Government newspapers have made no storm against this decision of the Chancellor.

Labour Vote

The Putney by-election held during the week shows that the Labour vote has more than doubled and the Conservative vote has become nearly half of what it was at the last general election and the Conservative majority has fallen from 21,000 to 6,200. The Labour vote could not have doubled in such a reactionary London Borough, but for the support of the Liberals under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, who woke up at the eleventh hour to lend his support to the Labour candidate.

The diehard Tories are making a desperate effort under Lord Salisbury to hold up a prospect of definite defeat, if possible, in the House of Commons or ultimately in the House of Lords. If such a prospect becomes certain Mr. Baldwin will have to make a further surrender and further concessions to Tory diehards and thus lose his prestige and the effective leadership of the Conservative Party.

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India Must Go Back To Days Of Moghul Rule

That Culture Was Outcome Of Common Efforts Of Both Communities, Says Sapru —

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A public reception was given to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Lahore on Sunday evening by the Punjab Literary League at the Town Hall.

Mr. Manoharlal, the president of the League, Mrs. Brijlal, Mr. Justice Aga Hyder and Dr. Narang paid tributes to the eminent lawyer from Allahabad for his services in the domains of politics, literature and art.

SAPRU'S REPLY.

Responding to the speeches Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that it was only three days ago that he came to Lahore on, he frankly confessed, a very mercenary mission. He did not realise at that time he would be taken notice of in any degree or measure by the people of Lahore. But the Literary League friends, among whom was Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru whom he looked upon as a sister coming from Allahabad, persuaded him to accept their invitation. He was told that the Literary Society afforded a very good sanctuary for jaded politicians and tired lawyers. Therefore he had come there to derive inspiration from their company and their society. He thought much of what had been said of him by Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru and Justice Agha Haidar was coloured by local patriotism, the patriotism of Allahabad. But he could not discount their chairman and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang—who were genuine Punjabees—and he felt extremely beholden to them for the over-generous manner in which they had spoken of him.

MOGHUL PERIOD.

He was not going to raise a storm of controversy on political questions but make just a few remarks. He understood that at the Punjab Literary League they exchanged their ideas freely and frankly without fear of being treated as fomentors of political strife. Referring to the cultural side of their national life, he said, that in his spare moments, particularly during the last twelve months, he had been reading and revising his reading of Indian history, particularly of the last 400 years. He had come to the conclusion that if anybody wanted to understand India as she was to-day he must first study the Moghul period and understand its significance. It would widen their vision and still further broaden their sympathy. The study of that particular period was very necessary to understand many of their problems which had arisen to-day. "The India of to-day was a direct outcome of the India of the 19th century" was a proposition which was true only to a certain extent. But it was a true proposition that the last two or three hundred years of Moghul rule in India was a remarkable period of Indian history, almost comparable to Roman history. He had come to the conclusion that if the Moghul rule would leave a permanent impression in Indian history, it would not be for what they did on political or administrative side but what they did towards fostering and developing of common cultural forces in the country.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

Many of their western critics would point out to them that there were sharp differences amongst them which divided one section from another. He did not overlook the force of that contention. Those differences were so vital or so far-reaching that they could not reach a point where they could come in contact. But if they came to think of the culture that grew at the time of the Moghuls, could they honestly say that that culture was exclusively Hindu or that it was exclusively Mahomedan. They would find that culture was the outcome of common effort of both the communities. Some of the Hindus wrote most excellent poetry in Persian; similarly some of the Mahomedans wrote some fine poems in Hindi. For nearly 150 years, before the present system was established, there was a common medium invented by the people of this country for interchange of ideas. There were high works of poetry and art in that common language. A thousand years hence, when the memory of the Moghul rule would become still more shadowy, the one fact which would be recorded to the credit of the people of that time would be that they pooled their resources for developing a common culture.

Unfortunately the tendencies, that had been let loose in this country during the last 40 or 50 years betrayed, to his mind, rather a delorable attitude of mind. This common culture, which had cemented their forces and which had reduced to a minimum their mutual differences, brought them nearer by a spirit of toleration. This common culture seemed to me to-day on the point of disappearance.

CULTURE IN PERIL

Continuing Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that as a child he lived in Delhi, that being his ancestral home. As a young man he had frequently to go to Lucknow. He used to enjoy the company of friends with the finest spirit of culture. To-day they could not enjoy that spirit when they quarrelled about distribution of jobs between the Hindus and Mahomedans. Unfortunately representatives of that generation were disappearing. He could honestly say it was this common bond of culture which united the people of north India than any constitution of Westminster could do. That culture was in great peril. He felt that to-day each one of them was diverging. He feared, this was a warning which he was bound to give both to the Hindu and Muslim friends, if this state of things continued in this manner, then these differences would be widened. They had a common inheritance in the north, they should not dissipate their common patrimony

PROUD OF IQBAL.

Punjab being the homeland of Urdu, he put it to them, would they throw away the poetry of Ghalib, because he was a Mahomedan? Did he not stir up the same emotions in their heart as would have been stirred up if he had been a Hindu poet? They were proud, and legitimately proud, of a poet like Iqbal. Frankly speaking, there were many things in his political views which divided them from him, but there were good many things in his poetry which united them to him. A country which could produce a poet like Iqbal, he thought, had a great future. If there were any Hindus who thought that a time would arrive when there would be no Mahomedan left in this country, or if there were any Mahomedans who cherished similar feelings about the Hindus, then, he thought, such Hindus and Mahomedans were living in fool's paradise. He believed that in every period of history, while religion had divided communities, culture had united them.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru congratulated the people of Lahore upon this happy idea of providing a common platform, where they could forget all political controversies and enjoy each other's company in a friendly spirit.

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THEIR DEMANDS ARE JUST

Why Calcutta Dock Workers Went On Strike

The following is extracted from the "Congress Socialist," the official organ of the All-India Congress Socialist Party:—

Labour in the Docks of Calcutta is employed by the Stevedores. Labour-contractors of shipping companies, to load and unload cargo. Its use is restricted between the Jetties and the Ships. The removal of goods between the Warehouses and the Jetties is carried on under a different department.

CHARACTER OF LABOUR.

The total strength of Stevedore-labour is 12,000, two-thirds of whom come from the districts of Darbhanga, Gaya and Jaunpur. Nearly one-fourth is Oriya labour and the rest are Calcutta men, all of whom secure employment on the winches. Excluding the Calcutta winchmen, all the rest come from peasant-families in the villages of the above-mentioned districts. These distressed agricultural families, naturally, expect some sort of support from their city-folk who also periodically go back to them. But, their lot is miserable and can be seen from the monthly income per worker which has been calculated by the Whitley Commission to be Rs. 20.

SCANDALOUS CONDITIONS.

Due to the middle-manning of the Stevedores, the long hours and units of work they demand from the workers. Dock-labour in Calcutta suffers chronically from irregular employment. Gangs of nine workers each, under and including their Sardar, after they have once secured employment on a ship, are kept on the waiting list of their Stevedores till their turn comes. Organisationally this means that there is no division of the employed and the unemployed in two different camps; movement between the two is rapid and sure. There is no danger of a schism between the workers on the basis of the immediately hostile interests of the employed and the unemployed. But the absence of an army of the regularly employed and the batch-character of labour done, as distinct from collective labour, give rise to serious difficulties in the way of a continuous and permanent organisation.

GRAVE RISKS TO LIFE.

Craning, loading and unloading of cargo require skill and practice. In the event of entirely new labour being recruited unaccustomed to dock-work, the probability of serious accidents, often resulting fatally, is very great.

DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS.

The strikers demand shorter hours, higher wages and more widespread employment. Each of these demands is justified and reasonable and even after their satisfaction, a handsome margin of profit is left to the Stevedores.

To-day, a gang of nine workers works for eleven hours and lifts 100 tons of cargo. The Stevedores on an average are paid -8-per ton by the shipping companies, which means that they get Rs. 50 per 100 tons. They distribute only Rs. 12-8 as wages to the workers. The remaining is almost entirely net profit as the expenses of a not very considerable office are nominal and the trolley-clerks, hatch-foremen, etc., are paid out separately by the shipping companies. Calculations on the basis of these figures show that each worker represents to the Stevedore a clean profit of Re. 4-3. The worker receives Rs. 1-6-3 as his wage while his employer gets Rs. 5-9 for the use of his labour. These figures are incredulous but go and see even as I went and saw.

In the event of the realisation of the worker's demands, two gangs of nine each i.e., 18 workers, would work for eight hours and lift 100 tons of cargo. They would receive Rs. 16-8 per gang as their wage. Even supposing there is no change in the payment to the Stevedores, they will still have a neat profit of a rupee per worker. The workers' wage amounts to Rs. 1-13-1 while the Stevedore gets his price at Rs. 2-12-5. And as the Stevedore lifts an average cargo of 100 tons per day, he would employ 180 men and pocket Rs. 180 per day, just for the asking.

JUST AND REASONABLE DEMAND.

The demands of the workers are, therefore, not only reasonable and justified but can be easily satisfied.

After continued appeals and requisitions of the dock-workers to the Government, shipping companies and the Stevedores and their demand of an Arbitration Board under the Trades Disputes Act made in August were all rejected, they struck work on the morning of the 26th. Right since the second-day of the strike, not a single worker out of the 12,000 has returned to work up-to-now.

NO DERELICTION OF DUTY

Kashmir Govt. Defends Srinagar Fire Brigade

JAMNU, Dec. 3.

With reference to accounts which have been appearing in the press about the outbreak of fire in the Zanzibar Mohalla, Srinagar, containing certain allegations against the Srinagar Fire Brigade, His Highness' Government have since made enquiries into the matter and it has been ascertained that there was no dereliction of duty on the part of the brigade.

As soon as the alarm was received at the fire brigade headquarters the whole force with the necessary equipment rushed to the scene of the occurrence to combat the fire which, however, owing to the congestion of the locality and the combustible nature of the materials of which the houses were built could not be controlled until the Military and the fire engine of the food control department had arrived.

Relief in the form of grants of rice from the charity grant sanctioned in connection with the wedding of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was sanctioned by the Governor to relieve immediate distress among persons who had been rendered destitute as a result of the havoc.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

It has been announced that the 16th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which was to be held in the last week of this month, has been postponed.

Immediate consultations are being held with Bhai Parmanand, President of the Mahasabha, Capt. Raja Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa, President of the U.P. Provincial Hindu Sabha and other prominent Hindu leaders and an announcement as to the exact dates will shrotly be made.

The preparations for the session are however proceeding and people from all parts of the United Provinces are joining the Reception Committee in large numbers.—A.P

BARODA WELCOMES GIRL GUIDES

Addresses And Trophies Exhibited At Reception Meeting

BARODA, (By Mail).

A party of tourists consisting of 22 girl guides of the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya of Kareli Bag, Baroda, were given a rousing reception at the Baroda Railway station on their return from a successful tour extending for over ten months in Africa.

Under the presidency of Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati a public meeting was held at the Shri Jummadad Vyayam Mandir to accord a welcome to the party on their return to Baroda. Pandit Anand Priya, the leader of the party gave an interesting account of their experiences in the Uganda, Kenya and the Tanganyika territories as also in the South-East Africa and the warm reception extended to them by both the European and the Indian residents. Four of the girl guides also gave their impressions. A number of addresses and trophies presented to them were also exhibited at the meeting.

The President said that the young women students have done very well indeed but expressed the opinion that there still remained a major portion of India where inhuman, treatment to women was the order of the day.

After distribution of flowers and a vote of thanks to the President the meeting concluded.—A. P.

CHIEF MINISTERSHIP OF KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, (By Mail).

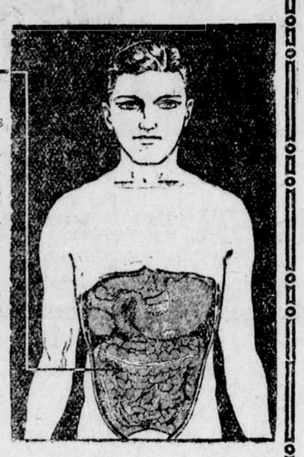
It is believed in well informed circles that Lt.-Col. Fisher of the Political Department will take charge of Chief Ministership of the State early in January next.

Sir Abdul Hamid who has relinquished the portfolio of Chief Minister left for Lahore on Dec. 5 after bidding farewell to his many friends. He was given a hearty send off by the State officials.—A.P.

Lucknow, Dec. 8.—It is understood that the Home Member, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, who intended to go on leave at the end of this month before taking his new appointment as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in April next, has now given up the idea of going on leave.—A.P.

ILL-HEALTH

begins here—



The foundation of health is the intestines. If the action of the bowels is not thorough and is irregular, auto-intoxication of the blood and constipation follow; ill-health prevails and resistance to disease is considerably reduced.

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B.C.3

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MONEY LENDERS' VAGARIES

Harijan Sevak Sangh On Their Extra-Legal Methods Of Recovery Of Dues

LEGISLATION WELCOMED

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh writes as follows to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council Bombay, re: the Bombay Money Lenders' Bill:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 777, dated 5th September 1934 inviting the opinion of my Board on the Bombay Money Lenders' Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., and to send hereby their views on the same.

My Board are in general agreement with the principles of the Bill, but would have preferred the legislation to have been introduced by the Government of Bombay themselves. The evils of unrestricted money lending have been growing apace in recent years, both in urban and rural areas. The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended the undertaking of legislation for the control of operations of money lenders and the protection of growers, but it is regrettable that though seven years have elapsed since the publication of that Commission's Report, the Government of Bombay have not taken any action in that direction.

EXTRA-LEGAL METHODS.

Any legislation that may be enacted is likely to be ineffective in relation to lenders who adopt extra-legal methods for the recovery of their dues. The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, in paragraph 284 of their Report, alluded to the oppression practised by some money lenders, and my Board would like to point out that the classes among whom their activities are carried on, viz. the Harijans (Depressed Classes) whether in the City of Bombay or outside, are particularly subjected to those harassments by money lenders who resort to extra-legal methods. For the protection of these oppressed debtors, it is necessary that Government should agree to take action as recommended by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in paragraph 123 (5) of their Report against those practising extra-legal methods either under the ordinary Law or under Section 3 of the Foreigners' Act; deporting those undesirable money lenders outside India, if necessary.

BILL WELCOMED.

My Board welcomes the legislation inasmuch as it will, in their opinion, impose a check on the vagaries of money lenders and at the same time, educate and protect the debtors.

KARACHI—LAHORE AIR MAIL SERVICE

An air mail service between Karachi and Lahore with halts at Sukkur and Multan will be introduced early in December 1934. This air mail service will work in conjunction with the Imperial Airways "Karachi-Croydon air mail service." The first aeroplane of this service will leave Lahore on Tuesday, the 4th December 1934 for Karachi and the aeroplane in the reverse direction will leave Karachi each Thursday commencing from the 6th December 1934.

2. Unregistered and uninsured registered letters, postcards and packets, both inland and foreign will be eligible for transmission by the new air mail service at the rates and under the conditions now in force for the acceptance of such articles by the Madras-Karachi/Rangoon-Karachi and the Imperial Airways Services.

3. The new Lahore-Karachi service is scheduled to operate as follows:—

Lahore-Karachi air mail service.
South-Bound.

		Winter Oct.-Mar.) hours.
Lahore	dep. Thursdays	15-00
Multan	arr. Tuesdays	17-00
	dep. Tuesdays	17-15
Sukkur	arr. Tuesdays	19-30
	dep. Wednesdays	05-15
Karachi	arr. Wednesdays	07-45

North-Bound

		Winter Oct.-Mar.) hours.
Karachi	dep. Thursdays	17-00
Sukkur	arr. Thursdays	19-30
	dep. Fridays	05-00
Multan	arr. Fridays	07-15
	dep. Fridays	07-30
Lahore	arr. Fridays	09-30

4 The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. in connection with the above service will be as follows:— Tuesday.

Ordinary Correspondence 8-30 a.m.
Registered correspondence 8-00 a.m

5. The latest hours of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

When England Will Sign Blank Cheque Of Swaraj

Guarantee Full Commercial Freedom To Them To Do Whatever They Like, Says Dr. Pattabhi

PATNA, Dec. 8.

A largely attended meeting of the Patna students was held last evening at Anjuman Islamia, Mr. Baldev Sahay presiding, which was addressed by prominent Congress leaders present here including Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar Mr. Nariman, Mr Satyamurthi and Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traced the history of British domination in India, which he characterised as a commercial domination.

"If you can guarantee full commercial freedom to England to do whatever they liked to-day" said he "then they would in their turn be prepared to sign a blank cheque of Swaraj for Indians to-morrow."

"C. R." ON MANUAL LABOUR

Mr. Rajagopalachariar explained the three important changes that had taken place in the Congress very recently, namely, suspension of Civil Disobedience, retirement of Mahatmaji and introduction of manual labour.

He asked the audience to be self supporting and do some manual labour for themselves, if not for the Congress just at present. This manual labour, he continued took form among others of sweeping their own room, dusting of tables spreading of beds, scavenging their own courtyards and washing their own clothes. Intellecttual people of this country, he opined, must do more manual labour and artisans should get more literacy. This approach must be made from both the sides if the clash that had taken place between classes and masses in almost every country in Europe and America was to be avoided.

EMULATE RAJEN BABU

Mr. Nariman exhorted the youngmen to cultivate patriotism, sacrifice and service of Nation.

"I expect" said Mr. Nariman," that in the near future Bihar will furnish self-sacrificing servants of Nation who would be exact replicas of the great Babu Rajendra Prasad whom we have in our midst to-day."—United Press.

A Letter To Viceroy

Journalist Narrates His Sad Experiences

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6.

Mr. Rattan Singh Azad, who was directed by the Amritsar District Magistrate to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000 if he intended to bring out his paper "Azad Akali," has addressed the following letter to the Viceroy:—

I wish to bring the following to Your Excellency's kind notice for the extreme favour of consideration.

1. I am a journalist by profession and at present I am working as correspondent of numerous English and vernacular newspapers.

2. In the year 1928 I had started a weekly newspaper "Azad Akali" but on account of certain circumstances the publication of the paper was suspended. I decided to restart the paper last year and appeared before the Amritsar District Magistrate for declaring myself as printer and publisher. The District Magistrate without asking me to explain and without letting me know any reason, demanded a cash security of Rs. 1,0000. I was unable to pay such a high amount and decided to wait for better time.

MAGISTRATE'S ASSURANCE.

3. This year too I decided to approach the District Magistrate for seeking his permission to declare myself as printer and publisher of the same paper and had an interview with him at his bungalow in the month of July last. While requesting for the permission I assured that the Government shall have no complaint against me, I confessed that I held Congress views and had aspirations for the freedom of my country. The District Magistrate gave me patient hearing and made a definite promise that in case I will apply for, the permission will be given.

4. Consequently I filed an application the very next day. I was told by the Press Branch Clerk that my application will be sent to the police for enquiries. When reached at my residence I telephoned to the District Magistrate that there was no necessity of my application being sent to the police for enquiries. But the District Magistrate assured me that it will not take long and the formal procedure must be fulfilled but he will personally ask the District Superintendent of Police to return the application with remarks favourable to me.

NONE CAME TO ENQUIRE.

5. Within a short period, the District Magistrate went on leave for about two months and when he returned I again appeared before him. He said that he had not received the police report since then. After a week or so I again approached and I was told that the report of the police was against me. I assured the District Magistrate that even if the police report was unfavourable, I will not write anything objectionable. The District Magistrate thereupon informed me that he was sending the report to the police for making another report after further investigations. I may add here that although the application was on my behalf yet no one came to my place for asking me anything.

6. Thereafter I went to District Courts several times but got no reply and returned disappointed. All of a sudden on 29th November, I got a letter from the District Magistrate's office that I should call at that office on December 4 if I wished to file a declaration of my newspaper.

ASKED FOR DEPOSIT.

7. I reached at the fixed hour on 4th December at the District Magistrate's office and kept waiting till 4 p.m. when I called in and told that I should deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 if I wished to bring out the paper.

8. This is the story of the declaration itself and now I wish to state the possible reason of the demand of the security. I was convicted and sentenced under Section 124 A. I. P. C. for three counts to an aggregate term of ten years and fine of Rs. 1,200 in the year 1924. I actually underwent more than two years when I was released after the Sikh Gurdwaras Act was passed on an undertaking that I agree to work the Act.

9. Since then I have not taken any active part in any political movement. The Satyagraha movement of 1930 came and passed and again the same movement in 1932 came and passed but I did not participate in any one of them.

10. I was under the impression that the Government keeps a vigilant watch on the movements of individual politicals and forms its views from time to time keeping in mind the prevalent atmosphere and circumstances. As I had taken no part in politics since last 8 years I thought that the Government may not object if I bring out a paper to earn my livelihood. With this view alone I made the application last year and this year also after having a definite promise from the District Magistrate that he will permit me.

WONDER-STRUCK

11. I was really wonder struck when the District Magistrate demanded security after keeping me waiting for six months and making promises one after another. And still more that C.I.D. of the Government cannot keep itself informed of the latest developments in an individual.

12. Besides this I was encouraged in making the application in the absence of political activities in India and especially when the Congress was entering the legislatures to fight from within. I thought that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the permission now.

13. May I most respectfully ask Your Excellency if the Government wants me to remain anti-Government always and commit political offences. Does not the Government wish to give a chance of proving that I have mended my ways?

NO IDEA TO DECEIVE GOVT.

14. I had no idea to deceive the Government. Otherwise I could have put a dummy man before the District Magistrate for declaring himself as printer and publisher and then edit the paper myself under my own name.

15. I assure Your Excellency that the single act on the part of the Government should have changed my entire outlook but as the Government refused to change its views regarding me, it will strengthen my belief that a good government is no substitute for self-government.

16. I sincerely hope that Your Excellency will take immediate steps in the matter and let me know the result.

17. I may add here that I have sent this request to Your Excellency for the Punjab Government was already consulted by the District Magistrate.

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Gwalior-Delhi		Bhadravati-Gersoppa Falls
Muttra-Agra		Belur-Mysore
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Sanchi		Bangalore
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDEBTEDNESS IN TRAVANCORE

Memorandum Containing Scheme For Relief Submitted

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 6.

A memorandum containing a scheme for the relief of indebtedness in the Travancore State has been submitted by some of the leading Edavagni Chiefs, jenmies, landlords and public-men to His Highness the Maharaja and Dewan.

The signatories claim that the scheme, while it ensures the steady resources of Government, has for its object a radical cure for the menacing indebtedness of the population of the State and that while it endeavours to secure the intervention of the credit of Government in the adjustment of economic relationship it does not in any way curtail the progressive revenue sources of the growing demands of the State.

The scheme is composed of three parts, viz: (1) the constitution of a Debt Conciliation Board, (2) issue of Bonds by Government to creditors and (3) Statutory limitation of interests for a definite period.—United Press.

"Indian Review"

The Special December Number of the "Indian Review" (Price annas eight, G.A. Natesan & Co., Madras), opens with an elaborate and searching criticism of the Joint Committee Report from the pen of Dr. Sir P.S. Sivaswami Ayyar, K.C.S.I. The Committee's scheme of reforms is judged by the following five tests:

1. "Does the scheme hold out any prospect of attaining Dominion Status even within a generation or a period of thirty years?

2. "Does it hold out any prospect of the assumption by India of the responsibility for her own defence?

3. "Does it provide India with the power and the means of utilising her slender financial resources for development of her nation-building services?

4. "Does it confer upon India sufficient freedom for the development of her industries and economic life to the fullest limit of her resources?

5. "Does it tend to prolong or practically perpetuate the dictation of administrative policy by the Secretary of State and his control and interference in Indian administration?"

It would require no little hardihood, says Sir Sivaswami Aiyyar to assert that the scheme recommended by the Joint Committee satisfies these tests. He points out how the very words "Dominion Status" are studiously avoided and how in fact, the proposals are thoroughly retrograde and reactionary. "India has had to pay a heavy price for the constitutional reforms to British commercial interests, to the Ruling Princes of India, and to the Mahomedan community." This is followed by further criticisms of the Report by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mr. G.A. Natesan, Editor of this "Review."

"Trevelyan's Great Work," is the subject of the next article in which the Hon. Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., gives a luminous study of England under Queen Anne.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

December 8.

Jaladuta, William, Rangoon.
Ahmedi, Dyke, Busrah.
Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

December 9.

Gazana, Hole, Karachi.
Ranee, Pratt, Calcutta.
C/o Royville, Adkins, Calcutta.

LOADING.

December, 8.

Steamer Havana Maru for Kobe
Steamer Islamia for Jeddah.
Steamer Begum for Rangoon.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Ahmedi:—The S Hasam Co's steamer Ahmedi arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gazana sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ranee:—The T M Co's steamer Ranee, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. C/o Rayville:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer City of Rayville sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 8.

2 Neumark 4163, Aden, 10-12, Volkart Bros.
5 Gazana 3191, Karachi 9-12, M M and Co.
6 C/o Rayville 3666, Calcutta 9-12, L Edwards, Ltd.
7 Ginyo Maru, 6123, Japan, 11-12, N Y Kaisha.
9 C/o Baroda 4500, Bhavnagar 11-12, K Nixon and Co.
13 Tosari 4458, Singapore 11-12, Volkart Bros.
14 Tairea 3756, Durban 12-12, M M and Co.
16 Warfield 3805, Kathiawar 11-12 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 8-12, Scindia S N Co.
5 Sophie Marie 677, M'Coast, 8-12, Merchant S N Co.
6 Glasgow Maru 4226, Japan 14-12 N Y Kaisha.
10-11 Jaladuta, 3089, Rangoon, 15-12, Scindia S N Co.
15 Ahmedi, 1331, Karachi 8-12, S Hassam and Co

PRINCES DOCK

A Ranee 3143, Calcutta, 9-12, T Morrison and Co.
9 Indira, 278, M'Coast, 8-12, Malabar S Co.
F Islami 3600, Jeddah, 18-12, T Morrison and Co.
M Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Naldera 13-12, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 21-12 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 27-12, P & O S N Co

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Nirpura 14-12, M M and Co.
Masula 18-12 M M and Co.

FROM HULL.

C/o Kobe 14-12, J F Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury, 14-1, K N Co.
Clan Macbear 12-12, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Franenfels 19-12, L Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels, 16/12, L. Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels, 4-1, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 17-12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Garfield 13-12, F F Campbell Co.
President Polk 27-12 F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Havana Maru 9|12 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 16|12 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30|12 N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24/12 O S Kaisha.
Belgaum Maru 21/12 O S Kaisha
Nega Maru 17/12 N Y Kaisha.
Jeypore, 10-12, P & O S N Co.
Behar, 9-12, P & O S N Co.
Soudan, 23-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 28-12, P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Queda, 10-12, M M & Co.
Straithard, 22-12, P & O S N Co.

FROM DUBLIN.

Karanja 15|12, M M and Co.
Takliwa, 29-12, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Behar N F, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 15-12, P and O S N Co.
Strathaird 22-12, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 29-12, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|o Baroda 11-12, K N Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Itavri N F, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Wellington N F, F F Campbell Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ginyo Maru 11-12 N Y Kaisha.
Glasgow Maru N F, N Y Kaisha.
Havan Maru N F, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG

Neumark 8-12, Volkart Bros.
Rubenfels N F, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora 12-12, M M and Co.
Varsova 13-12, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Begum N F, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ranee 7-12, T M Co.

FOR JAVA.

Tasari 11-12, Volkart Bros.

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 12/12 M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 18-12, T M Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Rabenfels (boats)	6-12-34
S.S. Tysla	6-12-34
S.S. Gazana,	6-12-34
Maloja (boats)	7-12-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

S.S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—20 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co; 49 bales Mormarch cotton raw K Narandas; 250 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—5 bales raw Indian lamos skins for furs D Abraham and Sons.

For Taragona:—50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 374 bales Rebenfels Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—2680 bags crushed bones Croft Moday and Co; 113 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—450 bags old heads B Ardeshir and Co.

For Bergen:—15 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Teneriffi:—3 bales Indian cotton carpets M Dialdas and Son.

SS City of Behar for London:—6 bales cow hides tanned A Gulam Husain and Co; 9 cases Indian condiments and 3 cases currey powder M Poonjiaji and Son; 288 bags henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co; 62 bags turmeric K Tricamji; 12 bales sheep skin tanned K Lalbhai; 202 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesic Works; 1 bale hemp Meyer Nissim; 134 bags groundnut kernel K M Nathoo; 6 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyce and Son; 42 cases isabghul husks F Abraham and Co.

For Salonica:—100 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw A H Diab; 1446 bags henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co; 27 cases gum ammonia N Mulji and Co.

For Hull:—7224 bags linseed Strauss and Co.

For Jaffa:—16 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Piracus:—325 bags groundnut seed H Rhusiram.

For Beyrouth:—32 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Costanza:—45 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Famagasta:—7 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal and C; 12 bales cotton twist M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Itami for Port Said for orders:—11850 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 206 bales cotton raw C Maheshwari; 88 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai and Co; 212 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 176 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 202 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 275 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 178 bales cotton raw K Poonja and Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co.

For Hongkong:—21 cases shark fins and 15 bags fish maws H A Mohamed and Sons; 40 bags jardaloo F S Abdul Kayum.

S.S. Glasgow Maru for Kobe:—42 bales cotton raw P Premji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

S.S. Ginyo Maru from Japan, Agents N Y Kaisha:—85 cases spun silk yarn; 252 bales Japanese raw silk; 88 cases silk piecegoods, 68 cases toys; 180 bags dried ginger; 175 drums high chlorine; 125 bags sugar candy; 100 cases school slates; 249 cases brass wire; 170 pack copper rods; 28 coils transmission conductor; 111 cases rayon and cotton piecegoods; 20 cases cotton back satin; 134 packages tea; 163 bales straw boards; 325 bags harddried fish oil.

From Yokohama via Kobe:—180 cases silk goods; 10 cases spun silk yarn.

From Yokohama via Hongkong: 296 cases silk goods.

From Tokio:—30 cases malachite green; 26 bales grey cotton shirting; 155 bales grey mercerized cototh yarn; 115 cases clocks; 28 cases distilled water; 72 cases toys, 60 coils copper wire; 45 bales lion dentifrices; 22 cases auto parts.

From Nagoya:—340 bundles box in shook; 16 cases woollen piecegoods; 30 cases white cotton shirting; 68 bales grey cotton shirting; 12 cases toys; 75 cases flat iron; 15 cases electric goods; 42 cases gramophone mach. 45 cases glass bottles; 33 cases glass ware; 249 cases glazed earthen tiles; 369 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—50 cases spun silk yarn; 25 cases iron; 84 cases cotton piecegoods; 18 cases enamel ware; 172 cases glassware; 12 cases bent buttons; 28 bales rubber belting; 64 cases printed cotton shirting; 30 cases printed cotton jeans; 50 cases grey cotton shirting; 18 bags rice; 501 bales brass circles; 103 cases provision: 139 cases mercerized cotton yarn; 26 cases cotton hosiery; 20 cases cycle parts; 70 cases copper circles; 2540 kegs white zinc paint; 200 kegs red lead; 90 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases rayon yarn; 20 drums acid orange; 65 cases porcelain ware; 84 cases glass bottle; 100 drums coal pitch; 267 cases glass bangles; 20 cases cotton goods; 800 bags soda ash! 397 bags starch; 240 coils galvanized iron wire.

From Kobe:—999 bags sugar; 160 pieces ashan logs; 50 bundles star amseed; 18 cases silk piecegoods; 10 cases spun silk yarn; 283 cases cotton goods; 25 cases cotton velveteen; 396 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting; 407 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 38 cases refined camphor; 380 cases glass bangles; 109 cases celluloid bangles; 350 cases glass ware; 20 cases dye stuff; 75 cases confectionery : 218 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 486 cases cotton piecegoods; 80 cases rayon piecegoods; 100 bags dried ginger; 50 cases vegetable wax; 17 cases fuime wire accessories; 200 bags stone powder; 69 cases cotton remnants; 1950 crates potatoes; 20 cases cotton prints; 35 cases cotton and rayon mixed remnants; 45 cases paint; 50 cases galvanized wire spelter; 19 cases optical goods; 30 cases straw boards; 90 cases cotton hosiery; 248 cases cotton yarn; 264 cases glass bottles; 170 kegs white zinc paint; 40 kegs white zinc powder; 50 cases peg cotton shirting; 77 cases mercerized cotton yarn; 30 cases artilcial silk yarn.

From Melbourne:—28 cases tallow.

From Sydney:—122 casks tallow.

From Moji:—239 pieces sanitary ware; 1316 bags soda ash; 17 drums caustic soda; 25 cases vegetable wax; 130 cases brass circles.

From Shanghai:—54 cases waste spun silk; 67 cases spun silk yarn; 315 bales cotton yarn; 110 bundles green tea; 26 cases raw dates.

From Hongkong:—300 bags sugar candy; 383 cases wet preserves; 300 cases canned salmon; 28 cases torch lights.

From Canton:— 35 rolls melling; 15 bundles China root; 12 cases glass bangles; 40 bales raw silk.

From Yokohama via Hongkong: —120 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods.

From Singapore:—440 bags betel nuts; 329 bundles rattans; 1870 bags sago flour; 16 bags gum copal; 15 bags shellac 10 bags nutmegs; 50 cases pine apples! 62 cases rubber.

From Penang:—37 slabs tin; 250 bags boiled rum.

From Colombo:—25 pieces tallaw; 22 cases tea; 25 bags plumbago.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN FRONTIER

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, Dec. 9.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through the extreme north after causing light showers in the North-west Frontier Province. A fresh one is causing extension of clouds and a rise of temperature in Baluchistan.

Local falls of rain occurred in Bengal with a few light showers in Assam. Bogra reports one and a half inch, Mymensingh one, Berhampore a half and Jalpaiguri a quarter. The night temperatures continue to be markedly below normal in Burma.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain are likely to occur in Bengal and Assam and a few light showers in Baluchistan.—A. P.

What Are They Doing

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

Here is a competition that will appeal to all. The clues are simple. There are twenty pictures and twenty clues. All you have to do here is to select the clues from the list and apply them to the right pictures. For example picture number 2 shows a man painting. On looking down the list of clues you will come across the word "PAINTING" number 14. You, therefore, enter number 14 against illustration number 2 in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize. Remember to send your entries before 13th December.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th December 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6 In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th December, 1934.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES

1. SAILING
2. KNOCKING
3. COOKING
4. SHOOTING
5. PUNISHING
6. FIGHTING
7. JUMPING
8. KILLING
9. STIRRING
10. BATHING
11. BOXING
12. CHASING
13. LIFTING
14. PAINTING
15. CLIMBING
16. EXERCISING
17. DRINKING
18. FALLING
19. ATTACKING
20. PLAYING

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1		11	
2	14	12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 13th December.

American Cotton Largely In U. S. Government Hands

CONTROL EXPANSION MUST LEAD TO LOWER PRICES

Excellent Reports Of Broach Crop

The Bankhead Bill has once more come into the cotton picture as a blot of uncertainty on the, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Yesterday Bombay clutched at a Reuter telegram reading.

"President Roosevelt has pronounced favourably on the Bankhead Cotton Bill, thus virtually assuring the continuance of compulsory federal crop control for the year 193.5.

The Bankhead Bill, signed by President Roosevelt last April, provides for the limitation of the 1934-35 cotton crop to 10 million bales and offers exceeding that amount to be penalised by a tax of 50 per cent at ginning."

On the strength of that telegram Bombay prices advanced some 2 per cent. while there was heavy Bombay buying both in Liverpool and New York.

But it is not quite so simple as Bombay would have it.

The figure of 10 million bales referred to the present crop whereaas the crop under discussion is that for next year.

ELECTION PLEDGES.

Except when pre-election pledges are placed against post-election actions, it cannot be said that inconsistency has been a characteristic of the American Administration. That being so, we cannot see the U. S. Government being so ingenuous as to suppose that the increase in acreage allowed for next season can be combined with a limit for the effective crop of 10 million bales. It simply would not work.

If, instead of quoting the control of the Bankhead Bill for the present crop Reuter had pointed out that the cotton plan favoured by Mr. Oscar Johnston Manager of the Cotton Pool, provided for a voluntary reduction at 25 per cent. of the basic acreage instead of 40 per cent as was the case this season, and a tax-free 1935 crop at 12 million bales instead of 10 millions as was the case this season. Bombay might not have been quite so impetuously enthusiastic at the prospect for next season.

A further part of Mr. Johnston's scheme is for the substitution of the processing tax on raw cotton by an "ad valorem" tax on the manufactured article. He also has an idea that there should be a bonus to the farmer whenever the price gets below pre-war parity.

BANKHEAD BILL

There is no certainty about the blessings of the Bankhead Bill. Last year it was a cause of considerable irritation and that in spite of the fact that the crop was under the quota allowed for. But as a threat to the farmers who do not come under Government control it has its uses.

On its own merits, however, the American market looks firm. There are periods of liquidation such as two days ago when heavy Far Eastern selling broke prices 15 points but fundamentally the market is working into a sounder position. Outside growths so far as staple cotton is concerned are no longer so activesy competitive. In the case of Indian staple cotton the price has definitely gone beyond the point at which such cotton is of interest to spinners outside India. On the Continent, in Lancashire and in the Far East spinners are being forced on to Americans for their staple requirements. And American cotton is largely in the hands of the U. S. Government. Slowly but surely these spinners will be compelled to buy American staples and, this being so, we do not look for any material decline in the old crop positions in the New York market.

If the general price level is raised then there is hope for positions beyond October. If it is not raised then even "controlled expansion", to our mind, must inevitably lead to lower prices for new crop and a loan to the farmers scaled down possibly to 11 cents.

Meanwhile, we see no harm in purchases of New York March in easier markets.

FIRM-TONE.

The Bombay market has recently been exceptionally firm. In fact, Bombay has had more than a little to do with the buoyancy of all cotton markets. The crop is very late. And there is no selling. Although shipment commitments for new crop Oomras are less than normal owing to the big discounts which have been ruling for old crop spot cotton yet arrivals so far have been barely sufficient to fill contracts for November and first-half December.

In the Oomra posliton, however, there was a speculative short interest in the bazaar in Bombay and this even more than shirpers' necessity to cover has been responsible for the strength in the Oomra December-January contract. At best that contract is narrow. This year when it carried a short interest and the crop was quite exceptionally late it became particularly susceptible when a prominent operator chose to buy it in quantity.

Although the Oomra contract is now more closely in touch with cotton upcountry, it will take some little time to shake down into a normal parity relative to other style as arrivals must increase considerably before there is any weight of hedge selling.

The lateness of the Oomra crop has led to a general scaling down of crop estimates but we are not yet convinced that this scaling down is justfied. The quality of Oomras which have so far come on to the market does not suggest a small crop. The cotton has both bulk and character.

Owing to very heavy shipment commitments the basis in the Punjab is sufficiently high to rule out all current demand. Very little of this cotton will be bought other than to cover commitments already entered into unless the basis breaks.

EXCELLENT CROP.

Reports from Broach are excellent. The crop in that district, unless the weather turns unduly cold later in the season, should be one of the best produced for years.

In Southern India the lateness of the rains to a very large extent ruled out the planting of cereals and the Cambodia acreage in consequence has been increased. It is, however, several months before new crop Combodia can be a market factor and meanwhile we see no reason for an easing in the basis of this style.

Shipment demand on the rise in prices is just a little hesitant. There is however, evidence that very little easing in prices would be necessary to broaden inquiry.

For the long shot operation we favour sales of Broach in strong markets against purchases of New York March.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Our Sugar market ruled steady throughout the week under review. Spot Prices on the whole declined by about 3 annas per cwt. while forward prices remained nearly unchanged. Java Mills limits are reported unchanged at F. 3.10 to F. 3.15 with negligible sales passing. Present local parity, with sellers of Jan.-March values are however far below Java parity, with sellers of Jan.-March at Rs. 3|5|6 against Importers' quotations of Rs. 3|7|6 and Java first cost of about Rs. 3|8|6. Business in Java Sugar booked during the week consisted of sales by dealers of about 1,500 tons, while one Importing house sold about 750 tons s.s. "Coldilana" afloat at about Rs. 3|7|6 to Rs. 3|8 F. B. H.

Business in Deshi Sugar is reported to have taken place of about 1,200 tons at around Rs. 7|10 to Rs. 7|11 F. O. R. per Bengali Maund, Jan.-March Delivery.

Arrivals:—S.S. "New Mark" arrived during the week with about 22,592 bags. S. S. "Col Di Lana," S.S. "Hatimura," S. S. "Subedar" and S. S. "Arabia" are expected to arrive on about the 14th, 20th, 18th and 22nd December with about 17,000, 11,000, 9,000 and 10,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 35,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|6 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 3|13 per cwt F. B. H.

S. S. "Hatimura," Rs. 3|8 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Arabia," Rs. 3|8 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Subedar," Rs. 3|8 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Tenfield," Rs. 3|7|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment November, Rs. 3|8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment December, Rs. 3|6|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3|5|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June-July Rs. 3|7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 3|8 per cwt. F. B. H.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|6 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 15 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 13|4 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Latest prices:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock, £86-0-0.

Bengal Iron 7-1|2 per cent. Preference, £0-12-9.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock. £103-10-0.

Burma Corporation Ltd., £0-11-9.

Cables & Wireless 7-1|2 per cent. Ord. A Stock, £18-5-0.

Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord., £3-2-6.

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.), £1-10-6.

Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord., £2-5-0.

Delhi Electric Sup. Ord., £3-3-0.

Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent. Prf. Stk., £32-0-0.

Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk., £70-0-0.

East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord., £1-6-6.

Eastern Bank Ltd., £6-19-0.

Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock, £51-10-0.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn., £138-10-0.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord., £2-2-9.

Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.), £0-2-6.

Indian Iron & Steel 7-1|2 per cent. Debs., £105-0-0.

Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord., £2-0-6.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent. Deb., £94-0-0.

GOOD DEMAND FOR COAL

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Morvi Railway and the Bombay Port Trust tenders are at last decided. The requirements of Morvi Railway are secured at Rs. 11-11-0 per ton F.O.R. Navlakhi. This price is very competitive and according to the present freight market, the rate is about Rs. 2 below the cost price. The Bombay Port Trust have divided their requirements of about 33,000 tons equally for Kusunda 10 seam coal and Bansdeopur 12|13|14 seams coal. Kusunda coal is purchased at Rs. 12-15-0 per ton and Bansdeopur coal at Rs. 11-15-0 per ton weighed and delivered at the Port Trust Depot. The rate of Rs. 11-15-0 is competitive and according to the present rate of freight it is about one rupee below the cost price.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry have purchased about 80,000 tons of Dishergarh coal at Rs. 11-11-0 per ton F.O.R. Marmagoa and the balance about 2,00,000 tons of Singareni coal at Rs. 6 per ton Pitsmouth. Very competitive price of Dishergarh coal was offered to Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, c.i.f. Madras, but the Railway preferred to purchase Singareni coal.

GOOD DEMAND.

There is a good demand for coal at present. Several Mills of Currimbhoy group with changed hands have commenced working and so the local requirements are comparatively increased.

S.S. "Kepwickhall" is dicharging coal cargo in the stream and all coal is sold off. s.s. "Rahmani" and s.s. "Howrah" are expected to arrive during the next week.

DUTY QUESTION.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Indian Mining Association is bringing up the question of an increase in the import duty on coal before the next annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on December 17. It is no doubt very necessary to protect the Indian coal industry and increased customs duty be put on Natal and other foreign coals and that the Indian States too be approached to levy similar duty on Natal and other coals with a view to protect the Indian Coal Industry. Bombay has almost stopped importing Natal coal for a long time.

REMOVAL OF SURCHARGE.

The removal of 15 per cent surcharge on coal is being urged not only by the Indian Mining Association but by all Associations concerned in coal trade, but unfortunately authorities have not thought it wise to take any steps to remove the same. It is no doubt beneficial to the coal industry as well as to the Railways too as by levying 15 per cent surcharge long-distanced consumers have had to stop the purchase of Bengal coal or to purchase Bengal coal by Rail. Early decision by the Government to remove the surcharge will be a relief to the coal industry.

Freight market for Calcutta Bombay and other ports in Kathiawar and Karachi is a little firm. A steamer for Navlakhi has been fixed at Rs. 6 and for Bombay at Rs. 5-14-6 per ton. Even though the Eastern Markets are quiet, steamer owners are not inclined to employ their ships on West Coast India at a less rate.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IMPROVES

Percentage Yield On Bonds

According to the figures and tables given in the latest issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League, the actual yield of Bonds returned rapidly to former levels, after reaching an unusually high level in most countries at the time of the 1931 financial depression. Since 1932, the yield of the principal United Kingdom, Australian, Egyptian, Indian and South African loans quoted on the London Exchange has been falling steadily and continuously: the same has occurred in Canada, Japan and Sweden The figures for the United States, Italy and to some extent for the Netherlands and Belgium also show a downward tendency, but more irregularly, whilst on the other hand there has been a rise since 1931 in the Argentine and France, and since 1932 in Switzerland But in 1934 in most countries the actual percentage yield tended to fall.

In 1934 the fluctuation in prices of important commodities in the United States was less rapid and less marked than in 1935. After the almost universal riso last year, the tendency has been very varied, Durin the last months there has not been much change in the price of most of the commodities considered, save for an appreciable rise in certain agricultural produce like wheat, oats, barley, cotton, tea, cocoa and coffee and also in beef, pork and rubber. But this rise stopped, in August or September. On the other hand, the price of products like raw silk, raw wool, and wool worsted, hemp, timber, glass, lead and wine has fallen since the beginning of 1934.

Early in 1934 industrial activity showed a marked improvement in almost all countries, as compared with the corresponding period in 1933. But there was a slackening of the pace from the middle of the second quarter, and figures available for the third quarter show very varying tendencies. While industrial activity increased by 24 per cent in Germany and in Sweden, 16 per cent in Norway, 12 per cent in Chile and Canada, 8 per cent in Italy and 7 per cent in Poland it diminished by 20 per cent in the United States of America and 13 per cent in France and the Netherlands.

According to the latest figures available, industrial activity also improved in the United Kingdom, Japan Czechoslovakia and Austria. The seasonal improvement in world trade that always occurs at this period of the year is shown by the increase in the gold value of exports, which advanced by 8 per cent in September as compared with the lowest level reached in July. But the value of imports remained the same. As compared with figures for September 1933, the gold value of world imports fell of by 7 per cent and that of exports by 5 per cent.

The following table shows the fluctuations for the third quarter of 1934 as compared with the same quarter in 1933: (+ increase —decrease).

Gold Value	Imports	Exports
Total of 73 countries	— 7%	— 6%
Europe	— %	—7%
North America	—22%	+ 1%
Latin America	+ 4%	+ 3%
Asia	+ 2%	+ 1%
Africa	0%	—23%
Oceania	+24%	—21%

The statistics for Latin America, Asia and Africa are approximate. It should be noted that the fall in exports from Africa is due above all to the cessation of exports of gold from the South African Union in August. There has been a considerable increase in the gold value of exports from Oceania in 1933, partly due to the rise in prices of the chief commodities. The fall in the gold value of exports in the third quarter of 1934 as compared with the same quarter of 1933 is mainly attributable to the fall in prices of certain important commodities and to the disminution in the gold value of sterling.—A. P.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th November, 1934:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,86,00,000

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	25,16,96,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,07,36,000
	30,62,32,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,04,29,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,82,70,000
Bills Discounted	76,88,000
Lands & Buildings	1,15,05,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,66,95,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills Shares, Debentures, etc.	18,16,45,000
	30,62,32,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 30th November, 1934.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,49,24,000
Other Deposits	76,16,53,000
Sundries	1,52,55,000
Rupees	96,08,32,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 835,800
Advances and Investments in London	£1,497,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 46,700
Percentage	33.29
Bank Rate	3-1|2 p.c.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	43,71,49,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	2,00,00,000
Loans	2,27,47,000
Cash Credits	13,61,73,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,53,09,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	27,59,000
Dead Stock	2,50,78,000
Sundries	74,64,000
Balances with other Banks	5,78,000
	67,72,57,000
Cash	28,35,75,000
Rupees	96,08,32,000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	16,71,000 Decrease
Other Deposits	,,	1,38,26,000 Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.	1,60,05,000 Increase.
Loans	,,	4,56,000 Increase
Cash Credits	,,	18,34,000 Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,	13,69,000 Increase.
Cash	,,	88,10,000 Decrease
Ways & Means Advances to the Government of India	,,	1,00,00,000
Percentage		33.29

Our Gujerat Letter

STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Appeal Of Organizers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 6.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, President of Baroda State Prajamandal, is touring Mehsana district for a week and organising people for demanding legitimate rights. Due to arduous efforts of Dr. Sumant Mehta and other organisers, the tour is getting overwhelming support from all places. It may be said here that other presidents of different States people's organizations should follow the bold lead given by the Grand Old Man of Gujerat to support actively the programme chalked out by the institutions. After touring Navsari district, Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee has begun this tour. It is upto the people to give warm response to the appeal of the organisers.

It has been now decided to hold the first session of Gujerat States Peoples' Conference at Ahmedabad on December 29-30, and Dr. Sumant Mehta is elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The session is to be presided by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. It is gratifying to note that efforts or organisers like Sjt. Pranlal Munshi, Sjt. Balvantray Thakore and others have fructified. It is hoped that the leaders of different states of Gujerat will give warm response to the appeal of the organisers and muster strong to ventilate their grievances in a legitimate way and open the path of consitutional agitation of getting the just rights and privileges.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The local-board elections at Broach, Bulsar, Surat and other places are now over. It is gratifying to note that nationalist candidates have scored victories at many places, but still we see that, what is wanted is effective organisation for getting the required majority. In Bulsar the nationalist bloc had not put up a singie candidate. Nationalists scored success in Chikli Taluka.

The house-rent has become a problem in Ahmedabad, Baroda and in other parts. The tenants are demanding from the owners of houses that they should levy a fair amount of rent. In Ahmedabad organised efforts have begun to achieve tangible results.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL GUIDES.

A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held under the presidentship of Naib Dewan Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, when speakers eulogised the success achieved by the girl guides of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya who had returned after a tour of East and South Africa.

Mr. Nanavati congratulated the girl guides and organisers of the tour for the success achieved.

American Cotton Market

NEW YORK COTTON

January		—??
January	.....	12.47
March	.....	12.54
May	.....	12.54
July	.....	12.48
October	.....	12.23
Middling Spot	.....	12.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 8

December	.....	12.46
January	.....	12.49
March	.....	12.57
Middling Spot	.....	12.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 8.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 29,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Days' exports to the Continent nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

London, December 8.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—

December 1934	8.68
January 1935	8.70
March 1935	8.69
May 1935	8.67
July 1935	8.67
October 1935	8.57
November 1935	8.57
F.G.F. Spot	9.10

INDIAN COTTON

London, December 8.

BROACH—

Fully good (good staple)	5.58
Fine (good staple)	5.73
Superfine (good staple)	5.83

C.P. OOMRA—

Good (No. 1 staple)	5.27
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.57

BENGAL—

Good	.....	3.50
Fine	.....	3.60
Superfine	.....	3.70

SCINDE—

Good	.....	3.60
Fine	.....	3.70
Superfine	.....	3.80

LONDON WHEAT

London, December 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, 22/6 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 22/9 Dec/Jan sellers.

Wheat South Australian, parcels, 24/3 Dec/Jan sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, December 8.

Spot	.....	24-5/8
Forward	.....	24-3/4
Gold Bars Fine per oz		£7:0:8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, December 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-5/8 p.c. to 0-11/16 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-5/8 p.c. to 0-11/16 p.c

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

INTEREST LOAN

London, December 8.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-1/2 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, December 8

T.T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin	.....	12.32
Amsterdam	.....	7.31-2/4
Brussels	.....	21.17-1/2
Madrid	.....	36.21
Milan	.....	58.09
Berne	.....	15.26-1/2
Paris	.....	75.03
Prague	.....	118.25
New York Closing Rate	.....	4.94-11/16

SEEDS.

London, December 8.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, £9:15:0 December sellers.

Linseed, Calcautta, London, c.i.f. ton £11:15:0 Dec/Jan. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton £12:0:0 Dec/Jan sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Cont.) c.i.f. ton £11:12:6 Dec/Jan sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton £10:10:0 Dec/Jan sellers.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton No offers

LONDON LINSEED

London, December 8

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 19 December sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. 20 May/Aug sellers.

SMOKED SHEET.

London, December 8

Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-7/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, December 8.

	Opening	Closing.
December, 1934	.....	6.72
January, 1935	6.74	6.72
February, 1935	.....	6.71
March, 1935	6.72	6.70
April, 1935	.....	6.69
May, 1935	6.69	6.69
June, 1935	.....	6.66
July, 1935	.....	6.64
August, 1935	.....	6.59
September, 1935	.....	6.54
October, 1935	.....	6.49
November, 1935	.....	6.48
December 1935	.....	6.47

Our Indore Letter

ALL-INDIA HINDI CONFERENCE

Mahatmaji To Be Requested To Preside

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, December 5.

In recognition of the work done during the days when cholera was raging in Indore, His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indore, has rewarded the following Medical Officers of the State:—

Dr. Bhargava, Health Officer, Dr. Naolekar; Dr. Chaturvedi, Messrs Jagat Narain and Sheik.

Inquiries made in responsible quarters reveal that the Maharaja Holkar will be one of those Princes to go to London next Summer to participate in the Jubilee Celebrations of the King.

It is reliably learnt that the Maharaja will inaugurate the next Session of the All-India Hindi Conference proposed to be held in Indore during the Easter Holidays instead of during Christmas as originally proposed. It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi's name was suggested for the Presidentship of the Conference. In this connection, I understand a deputation will shortly wait on Mahatmaji at Wardha to secure his acceptance of the Presidentship of the Conference.

The Indore City presented a colourful scene the other day when a rousing reception was accorded to the High Priest of the Bohra Community who came here from Ujjain by a special train.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Committee known as "Central India Schools' Athletic Association" has been recently formed with Mr. N. S. Chinchalkar as its Vice-President, and some others as its members. It has for its object the encouragement of sports and games among the school-going boys and girls of Indore. The proposal to set up the Committee, it is stated, was sponsored by Miss Indirabai Bhagwat, head of the Education Department.

At a recent meeting of the Association convened at the residence of Miss Indira Bhagwat to consider 'inter alia' draft rules and the system of scoring, Badminton was decided upon as the game for which the Maharani has offered a Challenge Cup.

It is stated in well-informed circles that Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S., Political Agent, Malwa States, will be proceeding next month on three months' leave. On his return from leave, he will, it is believed, officiate for Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnab as A.G.G, when the latter proceeds home on six months' leave.

Rumours are afloat that Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, of Indore, who has seen extensive service in various capacities in many Indian States, has been offered and has accepted the Revenue Ministership of Rewa State. Rao Bahadur Mulye had served during the Regency of Rewa in the same capacity. He was also Settlement Commissioner of Bhopal.

GAZETTED M.L.As.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The names of the following candidates who have been declared elected as members of the next Assembly by the constituencies mentioned opposite their respective names are hereby published in to-day's Gazette of India:—

1. Mr. Goginai Ranganayakula ...Guntur-cum-Nellore (non-Mohmmedan Rural).
2. Moulvi Syed Nurmiza... South Madras (Mohmmedan).
3. Sahib Bahadur Mr. Lalchand Navalrai Sind (Non-Mohmmedan Rural).
4. Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Butto...Sind (Mohmmedan Rural).
5. Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon ...Sind (Mohmmedan Rural).
6. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah...Zamindars (Landholders)
7. Babu Surjya Kanta Some... ...Dacca Division (Non-Mohmmedan Rural).
8. Babu Akhil Ch. Dutt...Rajshahi and Chittagong Division (Non-Mohd. Rural).
9. Moulvi Abdulvahel Baqui... Rajshahi Division (Mohd. Rural).
10. Babu Ramnarayan Singh... Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Mohmmedan).—United Press.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

Set-Back In Kamala Nehru's Condition

Suffers From Breathlessness And Uneasiness: Temperature Still Persists

ALLAHABAD, December 9.

REPORTS from Bhowali show that a few days ago Mrs. Kamala Nehru was taken to a sanatorium in Bhowali for X-Ray examination which shows presence of fluid in her pleura and this is considered to be cause of a set-back in her condition.

Fluid In Pleura

Mrs. Nehru's temperature, these days rises to 100.8 to 101 degrees. She also suffers from breathlessness and uneasiness which Doctors attribute to presence of fluid in pleura.

If this condition persists, Capt. Kacker thinks, he will have to take out fluid artificially.

Approved By Jawahar

Throughout the winter season she will remain at Bhowali. This has been approved by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Miss Khursed Nauroji has returned to Bombay and a nurse from Bombay has reached Bhowali.—United Press.

EARLIER.

Temperature Persists

Reports received from Bhowali show that Mrs. Kamala Nehru has gained in weight slightly, but her temperature still persists.—United Press.

LONDON INDIANS CELEBRATE DIVALI

A group taken at the annual Divali Dinner arranged by Indian Social Club of London on 8th November at Quadrant Restaurant, Regent Street, W.I. Arrow Mark shows the President of the club, Mr. Thakurdas Fatechand. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kirpalani, (former Municipal Commissioner of Bombay) Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Mrs. M. A. Master, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Erulkar, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Mehta, Dr. Mahamoodi and Mrs. Sehri Sakiatvala.

KAPURTHALA DECREE

100 State Officials To Lose Service

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 8.

An order has been issued by the Maharaja dispensing with the services of all those persons who are in the State service for the last two years or less. The number of those retrenched in this manner totals about one hundred.—United Press.

RELEASE OR TRANSFER M. N. ROY

Allahabad Press Workers Pass Resolution

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

Under the auspices of the All-India Press Workers Association, a meeting was held in Persottam Das Park to-day to inaugurate the Allahabad Press Workers Union, which has been formed here. Mr. Mohanlal Gautam presided and among those present were Miss Maniben Kara of Bombay who is touring the United Provinces, and a number of representatives of various printing presses. A resolution was adopted urging the release, or transfer to a hill station, of M. N. Roy.—A. P.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC

Kashmere Maharajah's Consent To Bill

JAMMU, Dec. 8.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere has given his assent to the suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill which was passed by the State Assembly in the last session.

It is understood to implement the efforts of the courts and police in suppressing this traffic Government intends to establish two rescue homes, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar. Besides giving shelter to the rescued women, these houses will provide shelter for such of them as intend to take to honest living.—United Press.

SIR JOSEPH BHORE FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, December 9.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, left Delhi for Bombay this morning, arriving at Bombay to-morrow at 1-30 p.m. He will leave Bombay to-morrow at 11 p.m. for Delhi and pay a visit to Mr. Walchand Hirahand's Mills at Manmad on his way to Delhi.

His principal engagement at Bombay would be distribution of prizes to the successful cadets of "Dufferin" of the year.—United Press.

Kapurthala, (By Mail).—It is understood that the Maharaja of Kapurthala will leave for England in April 1935 in order to attend the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor.—A.P.

SUIT AGAINST KARACHI MAYOR

Alleged Professional Engagement In Case Against Corporation

PLEA FOR DISQUALIFICATION

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

The petition filed by Mr. Mirza Adam, Municipal Councillor, seeking disqualification of Mr. Tikamdas Waddhumal, Bar-at-Law, Mayor of Karachi, for alleged professional engagement on behalf of his client who was involved in a suit against the Karachi Municipality was argued to-day before Mr. Kallumal, Judge, Small Causes Court.

The petition was filed under Section 15, Clause 1, sub-clause C of the Karachi Municipal Act, 1933.

The petitioner's counsel drew Court's attention to a similar case wherein the same Court disqualified Barrister Aslam. Counsel further contended that Mr. Tikkamdas' act done in the ordinary course of partnership signing of 'Vakkalatnama' of Waddhuman and Company, pleaders whereof Mr. Tikkamdas is a partner is binding on Mr. Tikkamdas and though on the 29th of September 1934, Mr. Tikkamdas' name was withdrawn from 'Vakalatnama' by Waddhumal and Company with the consent of his client, still he should be held responsible.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

Mr. Kimatrai, counsel for Mr. Tikkamdas stressed that there was no suit against Corporation and therefore the disqualification mentioned in Section 15 did not apply to Mr. Tikkamdas. Counsel added, the Corporation is defined by Section 5, Clause 2 of the Act to be a corporation constituted under Section 8 of the Act of 1933. This was an old suit instituted by the Karachi Municipality under the old act two years' ago and was not a suit instituted by the new Corporation. The law relating to disqualification should be strictly construed. Furthermore, disqualifications mentioned in Section 15 should arise during the tenure of the office of the councillor and not of those which arose on account of the acts done by the councillor before his election.

The Court adjourned for further arguments till Thursday.—A.P.Special.

Fatal Lorry Accident

QUETTA, Dec. 8

A motor accident occurred last evening in Quetta Cantonment.

It is stated that an Indian labourer who was sitting on a three ton military lorry conveying furniture to a repair shop fell off while the lorry was taking a turn.

The rear wheel of the lorry passed over his head, which was crushed, resulting in his instantaneous death.—A.P.

WINDFALL FOR BARODA

AHMEDABAD, December 9.

According to a local newspaper, two diamonds were unearthed while workmen were digging stones from the Shardapur hill in Savli Taluka, Baroda State.

The police have taken possession of these diamonds and police pickets have been posted on the hill.

It is believed that further excavations may lead to the discovery of a diamond field.—A.P.

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT

Sir L. Kershaw's Mission To Delhi

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

Sir Louis Kershaw, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for India, accompanied by Lady Kershaw, left for Calcutta this afternoon aboard the "Karapara" 'en route' to New Delhi.

It will be recalled that he came here to arrange in collaboration with the Local Government the preliminaries for the proposed Indo-Burma trade agreement.—A.P.

Burma And J. P. C. Report

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

It is understood that at an 'in camera' joint meeting of Dr. Ba Maw's party and the Mingalun G. C. B. A. yesterday, the Joint Select Committee's report was discussed.

It transpires that the meeting expressed utter disappointment with the proposed constitution and therefore stated that the policy of the Congress would be adopted.—A.P.

J. P. C. Scheme Draft Bill

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

It is understood that a few copies of the draft bill giving effect to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's scheme have already arrived in India, and are being examined by various Departments of the Government to enable them to express their views.

The despatch is now under preparation.—A.P.

Millowners Fear Overproduction

"GOVT. GROSSLY MISTAKEN"

Bose Brothers Have Nothing To Do With Terrorism, Says Satyamurti

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Satyamurti who interviewed Mr. Sarat Bose this morning, in the course of a statement to the "United Press" says:—

"Of course we could not discuss politics but I am hoping that the Government of India and Government of Bengal will see their way to release Mr. Sarat Bose at least in time to enable him to attend the first meeting of the new Assembly. I am absolutely convinced that his release will do nothing to encourage or promote terrorism in this country. On the other hand Mr Sarat Bose once more free would use all influence on the side of those who are out to destroy terrorism in root and branch in this province and in this country.

"I sincerely hope and pray Mr. Subhas Bose will soon get completely cured and will also be set at liberty so that he may lead Bengal politics on proper and sound lines.

"All I need to add is that Bengal Government in my opinion are grossly mistaken, thinking either Mr. Sarat Bose or Mr. Subhas Bose has had or has anything to do with encouraging or aiding or acquiescing in terrorism, knowing them as well as I do."—United Press.

FATHER'S ANXIETY TO SAVE HIS SON

NARAINGANJ, December 8.

Sjt. Raj Kumar Mallik, father of Matilal Mallik, the condemned prisoner in the Deobhog Shooting Case, who made a petition to the Bengal Government for four weeks' extension of time for filing an appeal on behalf of his son before the Privy Council, has been informed that his prayer has been rejected.

Sjt. Mallik at first made a prayer for three weeks' time which the Government granted and allowed stay of execution till November 29 last. As Sjt. Mallik failed to deposit the requisite money for the appeal by that date, he sent a wire to the Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal praying for further four weeks' time for filing the appeal. But this time the Government have rejected his prayer.

Raj Kumar Babu has sent his third petition this time his prayer being for 10 days' time.—United Press.

Move For All-India Conference

NINE - HOUR DAY PROVISION & ITS SEQUEL

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 9.

It is understood that the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations are moving in the matter of convening at an early date a conference of representatives of All-India mills, with a view to taking concerted action with regard to the enforcement from January 1 of the new provision in the Factories Act relating to the nine-hours day.

It is feared that this provision will increase the cost of production in mills, thus lowering their capacity to meet foreign competition. Many mills, therefore, propose to work day and night to reduce the cost of production. On the other hand, it is also feared that the market will be depressed by over-production as a result of working day and night.

It is proposed, therefore, that all the mills should stop night w k and rigorously carry out the nine-hour day provision. This will be the main question for consideration at the proposed conference.—A.P.

POLITICAL WORKERS ACQUITTED

AMRITSAR, December 8.

Comrade Gurmukh Singh of Ambala and four other political workers who were being tried at Gurdaspur under sections 332, 353, and 147, I.P.C. have been acquitted.—United Press.

AHRAR LEADER ARRESTED

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Information has reached here to the effect that Moulana Attaullah Shan Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader, has been arrested at Dehradun and taken to Gurdaspur Jail under police escort to stand his trial under section 153 I.P.C. before the Special Magistrate there for a speech made by him criticising the tenets of Imam of Ahmidys at the Muslim Conference at Qadian, over which he presided last month.

Mr. Khalidu Latif Gauba, Barat-Law, M.L.A. and Mr. Mazharali Azhar, Advocate, are defending him.—United Press.

NO POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

U. P. Finance Member On Basis Of Encumbered Estates Bill

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

The United Provinces Legislative Council passed this afternoon the third reading of the Encumbered Estates Bill which the Government had brought forward in order to relieve general agricultural indebtedness in the Provinces.

The Finance Member, Sir Edward Blunt in his speech categorically denied the suggestion made by a member that the Bill was based on political considerations.

Sir Edward asserted that it was not meant for the benefit of the indebted classes, but for the benefit of the indebted masses.—A.P.

INDIANS IN W. AUSTRALIA

Bill To Remove Disabilities In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

News has been received that at a recent meeting of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, a bill was introduced to remove the disability of Indian residents from being registered as electors for the Assembly.

As Western Australia is the only State in the Commonwealth in which the disability exists, the move for the removal is warmly welcomed here. At present all natives of Asia are disqualified. Hereafter Indians will not be so disqualified if the Bill is passed.—A. P.

Sir M. Hailey To Sail On December 12.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Sir Malcolm Hailey is having a very busy time as numerous friends have been calling to bid him farewell.

He leaves Delhi on 10th December, and sailing from Bombay on 12th December for Mombasa he will visit Kenya, make a short tour of East Africa lasting till the end of March, and then proceed to England.—A.P.

DR. ANSARI BACK AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Dr. Ansari arrived this morning from Patna.—A.P.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

New Distributor For Ahmedabad

Messrs. Shantilal C. Shah & Company of Gandhi Road, Pankore Koova, Ahmedabad, have been appointed sole distributors in Ahmedabad for the "Bombay Chronicle" from 8th December, 1934.

INDIAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES!

For Imperial Press Conference In South Africa

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

India will be represented at the forthcoming session of Imperial Press Conference in South Africa by Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor of the "Madras Mail," Mr. Desmond Young, Editor of the "Pioneer" and Mr. Wilson, Editor of the "Rangoon Gazette."

The Conference will meet in South Africa on February 4, 1935 and will continue till March 26.

The delegation from Great Britain which will consist of 22 representatives will be led by Major Astor and include Mr. Geofrey Dawson, Editor of the "Times," Sir Emsley Carr, Editor of the "News of the World," Mr. B. F. Crosfield, Managing Director of the "Daily News Ltd.," Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Thomas Ara Secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Sir Frederick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director, Reuters Ltd., Mr. Wilfred King, Manager Exchange Telegraph Co., Mr. Arthur Grime, President, Newspaper Society and others.—United Press.

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